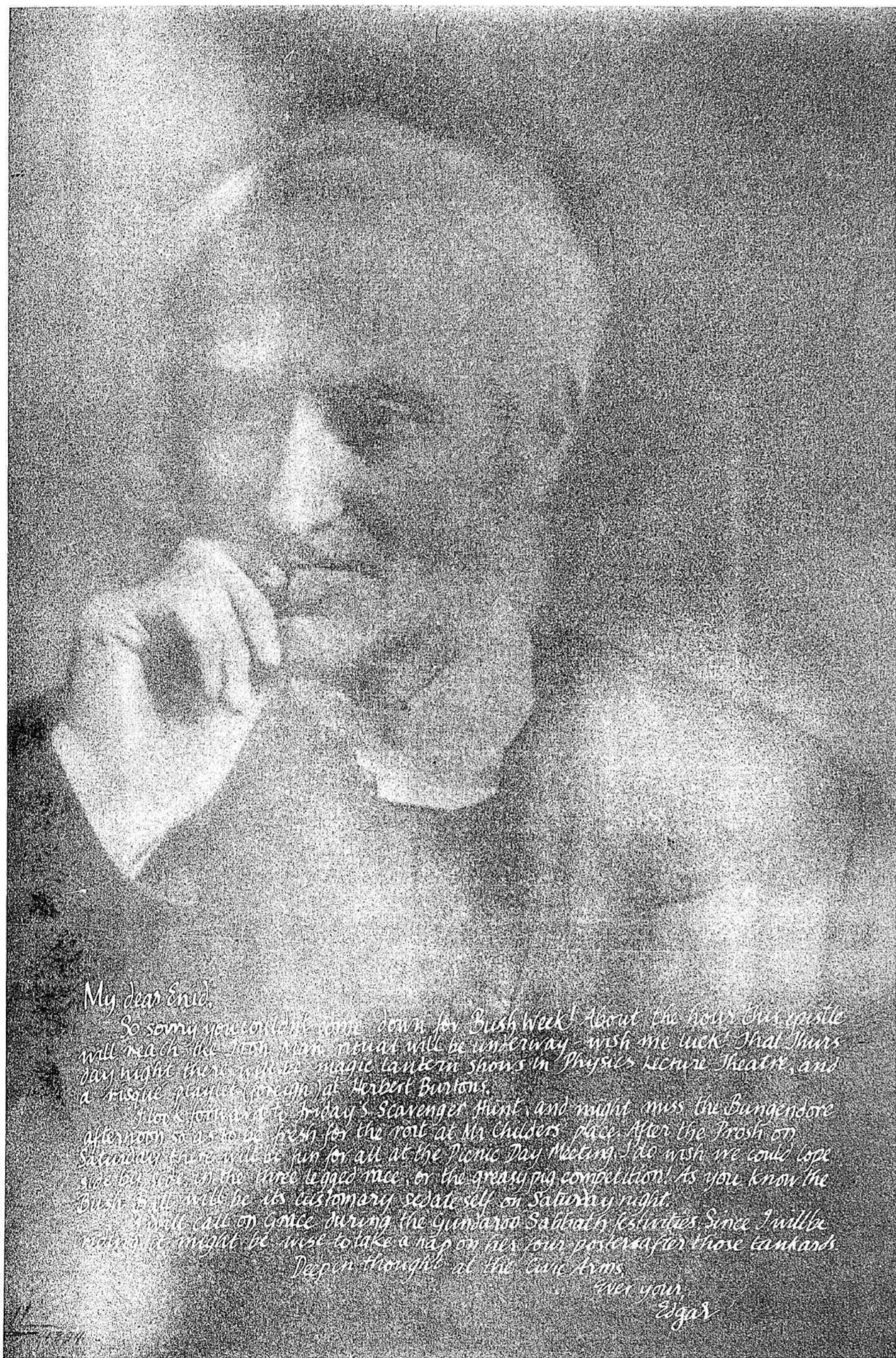


WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S ASSOCIATION VOL.20 No.9 July 25 1968 Price 10c.



My dear Eric,

So sorry you couldn't come down for Bush Week! About the hour this message will reach you, many things will be underway - with me luck! That Thurs day night there will be magic lantern shows in Physics Lecture Theatre, and a masquerade playlet (for a night) at Herbert Burtons.

Also, tomorrow is Friday's Scavenger Hunt, and might miss the Bungendore afternoon so you'll be fresh for the rest at Mr Chuders place. After the frosh on Saturday there will be fun for all at the Picnic Day Meeting. I do wish we could look side by side in the three legged race, or the greasy pig competition! As you know the Bush Ball will be its customary sedate self on Saturday night.

I will call on Gaike during the Gungahlin Sabbath activities. Since I will be busy, it might be wise to take a nap on her four posters after those tankards.

Deepen thoughts at the Cave Arms.

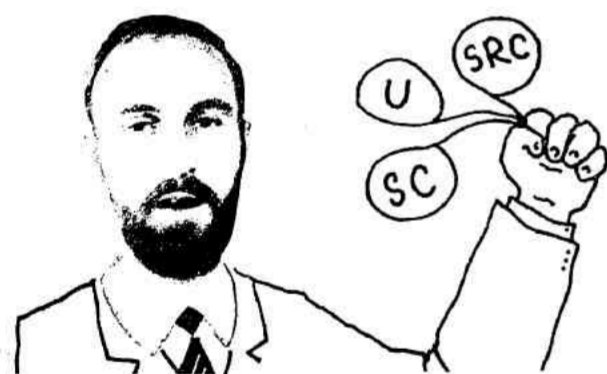
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WORONI



With the ever increasing advertising coming to WORONI it seems that WORONI has the opportunity to get better and better. The last Publications Committee meeting passed a motion calling for applications for the position of a full-time business manager for WORONI and other Students' Association publications in 1969. If the position is filled it will mean that there is a possibility that WORONI will be able or at least come near to paying for itself. The implications of this are that WORONI will be able to increase its standard immeasurably. The scope of a student newspaper is unlimited and if a tradition can be built around the paper, the quality can only rise. The main problem with WORONI in the past has been that there was a tendency for a complete staff change with each new editor. If students connected with the paper are prepared to stay closely associated with it during their whole University career, the position will be that editors will rise through the ranks of the staff. Thus they will take the greatest possible experience when they take on that position. This is the way it happens on most University papers and WORONI hopes that from now on it will happen here.

Broadly, the policy of the present WORONI staff is to present the most interesting news, interpretation of events, reviews and features in the most attractive layout possible. Also the staff encourages students who are interested, to join the staff immediately. WORONI is never overstaffed and it is necessary to have a constant inflow of new people with new ideas.



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LETTERS

Cooksey Resigns

Dear Sir,

Through your columns I wish to draw your readers' attention to some changes relating to the Pluralist Society. As a co-founder of the Society with Kim Lycos, I have been closely associated with its activities: indeed, I have functioned as its de facto secretary.

Recent events indicate that the general consent necessary for me to properly perform this function no longer exists. Accordingly, I have let it be known that I have, in effect, resigned as from after the joint conference with the Free University.

For some time I have been troubled about the development of the Pluralist Society. It seems to me desirable that, whether the society acquires any formal organisation or not, now that it is well established and staff initiative is not imperative, actual positions of responsibility should be held by students, undergraduate or post-graduate. This would not preclude staff as members of any formal or informal committee. And the society would, of course, still be composed of staff as well as students.

Perhaps a Thursday lunch-time meeting early in Third Term might be given over to discussing this among other questions at present in the air about the nature and role of the Pluralist Society. Let me add categorically that now I have resigned I have no desire to be anything other than a rank-and-file member of the society.

Until, or unless, other arrangements are made, I understand from Kim Lycos that enquiries about the Pluralist Society should be directed to him or to other members of the Philosophy Department, S.G.S.

Yours faithfully,
Robert Cooksey.

Follow Farrago

Dear Sir,

Having been in journalism for more than 12 years I could not help but chuckle over Case for Another Newspaper (Woroni, July 11).

It would appear on the surface that Woroni staff before writing their paper ought to read their own past editorials.

Better still, to learn what a newspaper is ought to clutch in their unimaginative, greedy, biased hands a copy of that marvel of all Australian university newspapers... that leader in student journalism fields... that open, cheerful and newsy tabloid, Farrago.

Though a past student, a graduate, of Melbourne University it had been a number of years until yesterday that I had last seen a copy of Farrago.

It no longer is a student newspaper printing (not reporting) which is the prime reason for printing any paper... to report) hogwash from the pungent depths of student idioity.

Instead its outlook is fresh, crisp and informs in a way to please the reader, and not (as seems the case of Woroni) to please the editor.

From A Case For Another Paper I quote: "We rely on the press for good second-hand information".

As all seasoned journalists know and realise... take the death of Prime Minister Holt as an example... deadlines are the plague of good writers.

When Holt drowned, disappeared, or whatever, various reports on radio and newspaper misquoted the time of

the incident and were totally confused as to what exactly did happen.

When such a big story breaks the object of telling the people is to tell of the incident first. Then follow the first 'break' with more defined facts. This is what happened in the case of the shelling of the Hobart.

A rush to 'get the story', then follow up on detailed accurate reports. Do not defame the journalist in his job, do not defame "the big three" of their haste in being first with news of major events where confusion in collecting facts plays a lead.

Instead, publish a news (note, news) paper... not a campus propaganda sheet, ANU students, like people everywhere, are involved in scores of events which make news. Farrago does it, why not Woroni?

Yours
Anonymous.

Transfer Process

Dear Sir,

Yet another student aptitude test!

How much more proof is needed that the high failure rate for this University is not explainable in terms of the quality of its student intake?

It is common knowledge that average and medium I Q ratings in A.C.T. are the highest in the country. The sample distribution, too, is heavily skewed to the higher values. The stupid and lazy students are a distinct minority in Canberra.

Results from the A.N.U. should not show twice the failure rate of other Australian Universities. They should be very substantially better.

Bluntly, the level of communication is poor. If University costs to the student, his parents or his employer are in the region of \$250 a year (in fees only of various kinds) there is every evidence that the man who pays the piper is getting a very poor tune.

The reasons seem clear. Far too little attention and effort appear to be applied to assessing and improving the efficiency of the transfer process. Stripped of cant and excuses that is all education has been since the first Socratic dialogue.

There are glaring examples of the maximisation of faculty convenience (with the attendant minimisation of student advantage) and one does not have to go to the Sorbonne to see them. Lecturing at breakneck speed without the courtesy of distributed lecture notes is at best inconsiderate, and at worst, deplorable arrogance. At the other pole is contrived (or unwitting) obscurity in presentation, accompanied by the tacit discouragement of questions. These may be limit cases and untypical of the average. They do however exist and where they do, critically impair the transfer process. This problem of transfer efficiency is undoubtedly primarily one for the faculty in general, and the educational method specialist in particular to objectively assess shortcomings and propose and implement satisfactory remedies. I would submit that such activity is greatly overdue at our esteemed alma mater.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur Mears.

Part-Timers?

Dear Sir,

On Wed. 17th July a meeting was called in the Union for part-timers who wished to express any complaints or to gather any information from the S.R.C. The meeting was publicised on Faculty notice-boards, in the Union,

in Newweek and on Inside-Out. NOBODY turned up.

There are three ways of interpreting this reaction: 1) the part-timers have no problems - a contingency I find rather hard to accept; 2) they are not interested - an unfortunate possibility in the present context; 3) the S.R.C. publicity methods are not adequate to reach them. If the third choice is true, I am now attempting to remedy this. There are many problems facing part-timers in this University and they form more than 50% of the student population of the A.N.U. Surely some thing constructive can be done about those problems.

Should any part-timers wish such a meeting to be called, they could contact me at the S.R.C. Office, by letter, phone or note. Would 6.30 p.m. be a suitable time.

If the response is similar to that for the first meeting I can, of course, do no more than conclude that the part-timers are completely content with existing conditions or couldn't care less either way.

Jane Chapman,
Part-time Rep,
S.R.C.

Student Inspired

Dear Sir,

At a meeting on the Union terrace on Wednesday 17th the sounds of student indigestion and discontent could be heard rumbling.

The lack of student participation in the running of the University was the cause and not even Mr. Blaxland's nor Miss Chapman's reasoning could quieten the acid.

As usual it was the overworked and understaffed S.R.C. that took the brunt of the students' attack at the lack of vertical integration in student affairs: the attack, led by Peter McCauley, Ron Colman swept over the S.R.C.'s attempts at explanation and at the end of the meeting the barrier between the governors and the governed had been broken.

I can only say as an inspired spectator that the sight of such an achievement was overpowering. Congratulations Peter McCauley and Chris Blaxland, student co-operation is what is needed in the university and perhaps this has been the first sign of greater co-operation in the future.

Yours etc.
Michael Wright

Above & Below

Dear Sir,

Any student who manages to read past paragraph two of Chris Blaxland's article on the next page (page 3) of this issue, deserves a greasy can of bureaucratic oil, because, poor bugger, he is condemned to a life-time in the public service or some similar bureaucracy (like the S.R.C. and all its amalgamated affiliates and assistant appendices).

Woroni has reached an all-time low in journalistic standards for a lead news story. Surely it has not forgotten its responsibility to its readers - the students, who want to find out what's going on, in a readable, well-written style.

Newspapers should be written by journalists, not bureaucrats. If bureaucrats write, they should try to do so like journalists.

The editor also has a responsibility to tell contributors like Mr. Blaxland to rewrite their articles presentably and not like another foreshadowed amendment to the second paragraph of a constitutional clause, (part B).

I am not altogether uninterested in student politics, but I want to find out what's happened, not have an officious ministerial statement rammed down my throat.

When I finish this letter I'll swallow my pride and try and work out the third paragraph.

The article is indicative of the S.R.C.'s public relations. Perhaps its style is also indicative of the type of people on our S.R.C.

Yours in boredom,
Ron Colman

AMALGAMATION: BENEFIT OR BUREAUCRACY ?

BROOKS' REPORT

In line with the policy of WORONI, i.e. to try and give all opinion presented, we are printing the fourteen recommendations from an eighteen page report by Alan Brooks. It must be emphasized that these recommendations are cut out of context and are only the results of Mr Brooks discussion, which, he has said, are again only the basis for further discussion.

1. Specialized interests in an amalgamated body be managed, looked after superintended by specialized bodies i.e. a House Committee and a Sports Committee.

2. That a Union House Committee and a Sports Committee be set up consisting of 7 or 9 persons each being elected from the general membership of students specifically for membership on those committees.

3. That there be a Union Vice President and a Sports Vice-President elected to those portfolios from amongst members of the general student body and that they rank equally next after the President, in order of seniority.

4. That recommendations, decisions and actions of the specialized committees are subject to review by the general Students Council but are only capable of rejection or reversal on a 2/3 vote of that Council provided

prior notice has been given of that intention.

5. That there should be a Student Council of 15 persons, elected by students along the following lines. 5 faculty representatives, 1 elected from each faculty, and 10 general representatives elected on a system that will return the candidates most acceptable to the general community i.e. first past the post voting. Provision should be made to increase faculty representatives if there are additional faculties created but not as to reduce the number of general representatives.

6. That provision should be made for combined meetings of all the members of the Student Council together with members of the House Committee and the Sports Committee together with the executive (of which below) a total of approximately 36 or 40 persons. The powers of this body should be defined.

7. That the Student Council should have the power to co-opt non-voting members to represent special sectional interests. Such co-options being subject to the Council's pleasure.

8. That there be an Executive of 7 members consisting of a President, a Sports Vice-President, and a Union Vice-President elected by direct election from the Student Body together with 4 other persons elected by, but not necessarily from, the Student Council.

9. That Office Bearers other than those mentioned in Recommendation 8 above are to be elected or appointed by the Student Council and responsible to that body. The number of such Office bearers should be kept to a minimum.

10. That a qualified staff of three persons (possibly two at first) be employed as follows. A General Executive Secretary for the Student Council who will provide detailed information on problems posed by the Council and who, in addition, will administer the rest of the staff. A Secretary to the Union House Committee who will undertake the work of assisting the House Committee. And a Secretary to the Sports Com-



Alan Brooks, SRC President

mittee who will undertake the work of assisting the Sports Committee. Each of these officers will undertake tasks assigned to them by the bodies with which they will work and they will be responsible to those Committees in-so far as the standard of their work is concerned. Adequate provisions should be made for the protection of their tenure of office.

11. That in view of the large financial undertaking involved, a qualified accountant is to be employed to superintend all financial questions and assist the treasurer in budgeting and maintaining financial records not only of the Council Committees but

also of Clubs and Societies.

12. That a suitable number of junior clerical assistants be employed to handle such matters as typing, receptionists duties and the undertaking of secretarial work assigned to them by either the representatives or more senior members of the employed staff.

13. That the burden of employing satisfactory and acceptable persons rest on the executive.

14. Definition, by constitution or regulation, be made of the allocation and use of certain parts of fees paid by students.

Perhaps this is an apt moment for an historical quotation: "Comrade Stalin has accumulated an enormous power into his hands and I am not sure if he knows how to use that power with proper caution." Students in the near future will play an even more important part in shaping this University. It is up to the whole student body to realize the vulnerability of their position if they do not take an interest in their representation. It is up to us to make sure that Student representation does not develop into minority domination of students by students.

Caroline Turner
General Representative SRC

FAIRIES

A few years ago The Observer quipped: "Some people still believe in fairies, and the United Nations".

This is an extremely apt commentary on the state of student politics within this University; the cynicism and unconcern of the majority, and the naivete and/or vision of those few who still believe in the concept of student representation at the A.N.U.

Students can only be represented if they take an interest in their representation.

To most students the S.R.C. does not exist, except as a money lender for club functions. Most students would accept the democratic concept implied in a Students' Representative Council (some even vote in the elections) but they have no actual contact with it. Perhaps the only way student representatives can make any impact on the student body is to be contin-

ually controversial - to take the lead in any, and every, issue. But this is surely rather an artificial and vicarious existence for a Students' Representative Council.

What some students fail to realize is that the world trend is for students to play an increasingly active role in Uni. Administration, even in important fields such as Course planning.

What some students also fail to realize is that student representative bo-

dies in this University do not spend all their time, perhaps unfortunately, discussing Union catering; whether or not to give a particular society \$30 for a dinner; or whether Bungendore should be included on the Bush Week programme.

This year the SRC is discussing issues as important as a Total Development fee to be levied on all students; an NUAUS fee rise; proposed changes in various Faculties which (to be grandiose) are of a semi-revolutionary nature; and lastly the amalgamation of the Executives of all student representative bodies into one powerful Executive, each with its little Council and with the visionary innovation of a compulsory General meeting of all Clubs and Societies, including Sporting. Hence my reference to the United Nations.

In theory I support the Scheme of amalgamation. It could be of immense value in the development of

this University, the most efficient use of its resources, and the welfare of the Student body. But, it is important to realize that, whatever formation is finally adopted if the scheme goes through, the Students Executive will have considerably increased power, a revenue of at least \$100,000, and control of considerable material assets. Some overseas student bodies control up to a million dollars of finance; whether they control is well or not is open to question.

I am not attacking the Executives of existing Student representative bodies but I am casting grave doubts on sweeping changes without the full approval of the Student body. These doubts could be resolved by a student vote taken in a yes/no referendum.

It is vital that students are at least aware of what their representatives are doing, not just on bodies where they are at present represented, like

CRISIS IN STUDENT GOV'T.



Chris Blaxland, SRC Vice-President

Throughout this article the word "amalgamation" refers to the union of the three undergraduate service bodies at A.N.U., viz., the Students' Representative Council (S.R.C.), the Union and the Sports Council. The "union" envisaged is that of a total or unitary variety - the reasons for this proposed unity will now be outlined

The deficiencies of the present system can be classified under three broad headings: Administrative, fiscal and political. I will take each of these three in turn and elaborate on it.

1. Administrative

This problem which affects the S.R.C. and Sports Council most deeply is, paradoxically, a function of the success of these bodies in establishing and maintaining efficient bureaucracy. There is no doubt that the smooth and capable running of student affairs necessitates a good bureaucracy, par-

ticularly when vital matters such as submissions to the Australian Universities Commission (A.U.C.) have to be prepared. However, the unfortunate corollary to this is that the elected students on these bodies have to spend an ever increasing amount of time in running these administrative machines - often on routine and mundane, though necessary, paperwork.

Bearing in mind that these people are also students this means that it is almost physically impossible for them to carry out properly their primary duty as elected representatives - which is at the very least to represent their constituents and often, (it is to be hoped) to provide leadership, and to be spokesmen in the matters of student life.

There is also an ancillary problem to this in that members of these organisations who do their job conscientiously often do not have the time to find out how they work with a corresponding deficiency in knowledge and experience on their part.

2. Fiscal

This is a problem affecting all three bodies equally and is a classic case of the maxim "united we stand - divided we fall". It is becoming all too obvious that the individual bodies do not have sufficient authority to press claims with the Administration or the general public. This is partially due to the problems related in section 1 above but also because the individual bodies are weak financially. This has important repercussions and in particular means:

(a) It is not easy for an individual body to obtain bank overdrafts and loans because of its limited capital and assets.

(b) Concerted planning is at present difficult not only because of (a) but because individual bodies and their members find it difficult to obtain a broad perspective in planning.

(c) The commitments of any one body exert too great a financial pressure on its budget thereby severely hampering its development plans.

As an illuminating sidelight on this it is interesting to note that last year was the first for some time in which

the S.R.C. did not transfer a budgetary deficit to its successors. There is however, no guarantee that this would necessarily always be so. It can therefore be concluded that amalgamation bringing with it a total budget of around \$80,000, would provide better planning and the financial means of doing it, i.e. adequate provision for the future with concurrent economics for the present.

(3) Political

This problem which is probably the widest in scope of the three does, I think it can be said, affect all the bodies mentioned, with, perhaps, the S.R.C. standing out as the most affected. It has overtones of both problems (1) and (2) as will be apparent, and starts at the "grass roots" level and continues right up the echelons of power.

It is becoming obvious that the present system is resulting in S.R.C., Sports Union and Union Board representatives becoming rapidly out of touch with the students who elected them and who they purport to represent. The bodies are getting out of contact because -

(a) too much time is taken up with hack work and creeping bureaucracy.

(b) the process is to a degree self-generative, i.e. as contact decreases, isolation grows, and the growth in isolation in turn forces the bodies away from the students.

At the other end of the political spectrum is the problem mentioned earlier - power. The three separate bodies facing Administration or the outside world speak with three different voices with a corresponding diminution of impact. A united body speaking for all students would in

crease respect for the ideas, plans and requests that it would make. At this time in student existence when more and more demands are being made for "student power" this factor is one that cannot be ignored.

There are, of course, other problems such as duplication of secretarial and representational work by the bodies, resulting from the limited liaison between them, the inevitably limited effectiveness of full time students as administrators and so on.

At this stage in the life of A.N.U., important decisions on planning affecting students of the future are going to have to be made. The problems described above are indicative of the limited equipment at present available to deal with them.

Amalgamation would solve them by providing a combined budget out of which 2 or 3 permanent secretaries could be employed to carry out the bureaucratic work ranging from that of the "hack" variety to carrying out research for and the writing of detailed submissions and reports. This would free the elected students to represent their constituents, to oversee the bureaucracy (without becoming bogged in it) and to provide a source of future ideas from a "think-tank" which could be passed to the permanent secretaries to execute.

While this article is an outline only of problems and proposed solutions it is hoped that it will stir students to think, criticise and suggest other possible alternatives. I personally regard amalgamation as the only workable and feasible solution and of one thing I am certain, the sooner it comes the better.

Chris Blaxland

AMALGAMATION: BENEFIT OR BUREAUCRACY? STATE OF THE UNION



Jane Chapman, SRC Secretary

The question of the amalgamation of all student organizations has been mooted around ANU for quite some time now. But it has not been until recently that any positive, public steps have been taken in that direction.

At the last meeting of the Union Board of Management, the question was finally raised. Although the actual principle of amalgamating was not put to the vote, the feeling of the meeting seemed surprisingly receptive. The meeting voted to keep up negotiations with the SRC and Sports Union.

Amalgamation could affect the Union quite differently from the other student bodies. Firstly, the Union is the only undergraduate organization that has any non-student members sitting on its governing body. Secondly it is the only organization which has at this stage, any large capital outlay, in the form of the actual Union building. Thirdly, its administrative problems are different from those of the SRC and the Sports Union. It deals largely with mundane tangles: the price of milkshakes and the availability of billiard balls; it administers more funds than the other bodies yet comes in for far

less administrative criticism than either of them. One often hears the odd mumbled comment about the state of the Union's spag. bol. but little seems to be done about serious griping. In fact, the Union seems very much to be the silent partner of student affairs.

But the Staff Association, the Administration and University also have a finger in the Union Pie. How willing will they be to hand over complete control to the students? Or do they perhaps envisage non-student representation on the Union Committee of the Student Council?

So far indications from 'the other half' have been extremely favourable, but after all they have only been indications.

It is of course for the student body to decide whether it wishes to have full control of its Union and I intend to argue neither case. But I would make one final point: with the many stirrings of interest in student power and student representation in Australia, who knows? Perhaps a quiet, administrative move like this could save a lot of administrating energy.

J.Chapman.

SPORTS COUNCIL POSITION

Sport in the A.N.U. is gradually changing from a pastime of a small group of devotees it was four years ago, to a recreation for many.

Four years ago about 20% of the University activity participated in sport under the auspices of the Sports Union. The number of students then was about 1,800, and the number of Clubs was about sixteen.

This year we have a University of 3,600 students, twenty eight clubs and about 30% of students actively participating.

In future years when we have adequate facilities for indoor sports and swimming all these numbers should rise.

With the growth in sports comes a growth in problems for Sports Council. Every club has different problems and as clubs grow and multiply in numbers so will the problems common to clubs and sports council; as sport grows the problems common

to Sports Council and Administration will grow; increased income will increase budgeting problems; more students wanting more facilities increases development problems; and so it continues.

As more problems arise so will the work of Sports Council. It is rapidly reaching the stage now where the only people who can stand for Sports Council are people with some organising capacity and the time to spend on Sports Council matters. This tends to eliminate the people with useful opinions and experience but without the inclination to work.

In other words, Sports Council is not a body which spends time making intelligent decisions but rather a body which spends its time managing an

ever-growing bureaucracy.

Eventually the bubble now being created will burst either by a bad Sports Council being elected or the work increasing so much that no Sports Council could handle it.

The solution to the problem can only be in the appointment of an administration to help Sports Council in the day to day running of the Sports Union, in documenting its development aims and advising on its financial policy.

Further than this, it would provide a source of constant and continuing knowledge. If the executive of the Sports Council resigned now the only person left with any detailed knowledge would be our female secretary, who unfortunately could not stand for the Council itself.

The problems go further however. Sports Council is slowly being relegated to the position as it is in a large University, of a pressure group, albeit a strong one.

We are at present one of four bodies (the S.R.C., the R.S.A., and the Union being the others, the hardly Performing Arts Board being forgotten).

At present the voice of all four is reasonably unanimous when questions are posed from administration, and when submissions on development, general welfare and campus growth are sent up by students. However, if this voice divided because of lack of prior consultation, clashing interests of minority groups, or just a plain misunderstanding of another group's policy, one body, if not all bodies may miss out, and this could be the Sports Union.

The voice of unified opinion must be better than that of disunited, diverging opinions. The present good relations could well dissolve at any time.

Not only do the bodies overlap in voice however, from typing to planning, usually one body is doing something that could benefit another and which, if shared, could be of general financial benefit.

These are only a few problems of the Sports Union. They are generally attributable to growth, and because of this the Sports Council and the members of the Sports Union should take time to consider a solution before we grow out of our present structure.

Charles Alexander
President. A.N.U. Sports Union.

PROBLEMS AT PRESENT

Recently in Australia several Universities have seen fit to disband their representative bodies. Others have amalgamated systems. Should the A.N.U. follow their leads, and if so, why? The assessment in this article of the problems now being faced is only a general one, as an attempt to obtain a reasonable perspective. It does not purport to present any solutions to these difficulties.

BUREAUCRACY

Perhaps the greatest problem being faced in the representative bodies - the S.R.C. Sports Union, and Union - is the growth in their respective bureaucracies. Each provides a classic example of Parkinson's Law: As the number of committees and functions grows, so does the volume of work needing to be done. The stage has been reached where the individuals have no time for any work other than purely administrative. As the student body becomes larger and less homogeneous so the bodies find that back administrative work increases.

The problems arising out of this growing and inturning bureaucratic juggernaut are chiefly three in number.

Firstly, the members are left with too little, or no time for executive work. That is, so much time is occupied by the necessary duties that there is no opportunity to research into the work of other universities, or the problems within this. Members cannot be as well-informed as they should be to play a satisfactory role on their bodies. Secondly, they have too little time to "represent". Unable to find time to gauge mass opinions, or deal with individuals, representatives drift

out of touch with the electorate. More of this later. Lastly, the lack of available time means that the bodies are not as authoritative vis a vis the University, the students, or the public, as they should be.

REPRESENTATION

The representative functions of the bodies present the second major problem. The system encourages the growth of a ruling elite, simply because the volume and extent of work denies the representatives any chance to come into frequent contact with the constituency. Thus the Council members have the choice of serving but not representing, or vice-versa, and the former is more common. This trend, also, is self-regenerative: as isolation increases and contact between body and electorate decreases, the students turn less frequently to their representatives. Students tend to lose regard for the S.R.C. and the Sports Council as forums allowing the expression of ideas; they are also increasingly left in doubt as to their proper and intended natures and so the ignorance snowballs. Finally, the members cannot justifiably feel that they are qualified to speak as true rep-

resentatives. With the split between elector and elected comes a rapidly decreasing flow of information, in both directions, and the consequent ignorance of mass opinion negates any real mandate. There is also to some extent an overlap in representative functions - which body should deal with car parks at ovals, for example?

RELIANCE ON PERSONALITIES

Too great a reliance is placed on too few individuals. A mere half-dozen students constitute a de facto executive ruling over most student affairs. This is a result partially of personal relations, but chiefly of the fact that only these have the immense range of knowledge necessary to view all problems in a true perspective. Although this de facto executive is unofficial it is very real: satisfactory at present, but subject to almost no controls! Their authority (they have no power) could be misused.

Also, there is no repository for permanent knowledge. There are three paid secretaries, each of whom knows as much about student affairs as the Council members. These people are invaluable, but are not easily duplicated or replaced. If they, or a few members of the ruling elite were to leave, the bodies would be quite easily immobilized.

FUNCTIONAL OVERLAPPING

This is, in a sense, one of the most serious drawbacks, although its relevance varies according to the means chosen to eliminate it. To particularize would clarify the problem, but at too great length, so only a few examples can be given here.

Firstly, and mainly, the concern is with development and planning. Since liaison between the bodies is largely on a de facto basis, there is little hope of concerted thought, much less of action. There can be no chance of student views on "total development" concepts. Secondly, minor campus problems often exercise two or more bodies simultaneously, such as with lighting or footpaths. Bureaucratic and administrative functions, especially office work, also overlap. Thirdly, dissemination of information, both within and without the University, should be coordinated, instead of, as at present being piecemeal. Lastly, it is obvious that all student affairs, are, to an extent, properly the domain of all three bodies at once.

LIAISON

The lack of communication under the present system is obvious in many directions. There are few formal points of contact between the bodies, and this can, and does, allow confusion and even opposition in ignorance. It can obviously lead to much wasted

time and effort, and of this there is none to spare. That there is no formal liaison with the University Administration is a further problem, albeit related. The number of personal contacts which can be created is small, and leads to an unwanted top-heaviness. This is partly because of the small size of the bodies, as well as the paucity of information, and thus authority, that they control. The last straw here is that contacts with the public and the public media are also informal, often personal, and are thus inefficient and impermanent. Student views are usually poorly communicated, if at all. This, in fact, seems to be the very essence of the problem.

Although the bodies do overlap financially to some degree, and although there are real disadvantages in the tripartite system, these have been dealt with adequately elsewhere.

What then, is the solution to all these problems? Is it to amalgamate all three bodies or is it to reform the present system and retain all three, but utilizing more paid staff; or in some totally different way, as yet unconsidered? The problems in summary are these: A rampant and growing bureaucracy stifling all original thought and work, and a lack of authority and co-ordination the result of size and system. Finally, overlapping functions and tasks, compounded by aloofness and isolation.

Brendon Moore
16th July 1968.

BIAS

with Geoff Kingston

This week Bias interviewed the Secretary and Director of the National Socialist Party of Australia, Mr. F.K. Molnar. He told me that while the NSPA was insignificant at the moment, people would soon be queuing at his door, to find out about it. Furthermore, people who hadn't printed the postal address of the party in the past wouldn't get copy in future.

Aspiring National Socialists should write to the N.S.P.A., Box 40, Ainslie, A.C.T., 2602.

BIAS: What exactly is the NSPA?

MOLNAR: National Socialism is a political ideology which sees the interests of the nation as a whole as something of the utmost importance. All for the nation, the nation for all. This explains the "National".

With regard to socialism, we are not the same as the communists. We do recognize private ownership. However we advocate higher pensions, maternity allowances and child endowment.

BIAS: What about the foreign policy of the NSPA? What do you think about the "White Australia" policy for example?

MOLNAR: Stick to "White Australia" definitely. Asians who are only here temporarily such as students - O.K. But no coloured bloke will be allowed into Australia to stay here.

BIAS: Vietnam?

MOLNAR: Win! this war within 24 hours. We are against bleeding nations white and not allowing the army to win the war. This war is not being fought about for the reasons they talk about - in our eyes it is kept alive for economic reasons.

BIAS: What about the domestic front then - censorship, for instance

MOLNAR: We will apply censorship yes. Not only books though, we would censor T.V. also. We should censor the advertisements even - all

this sex on T.V. takes the fun out of it, believe me.

BIAS: I'm still rather hazy about your party. Who's in charge for example?

MOLNAR: I am the National Director and Secretary but we do not have a proper leader as yet. We believe strongly in the leadership principle and the only reason we haven't got a leader is that the special king of person we require has not joined the party yet.

BIAS: What about yourself?

MOLNAR: The leader must be Australian-born and as you can see, I am New Australian - I came from Hungary a few years ago.

We need someone we can respect - someone we can look up to.

BIAS: What books do you people read?

MOLNAR: Books? No need to tell you that people should read "Mein Kampf" which tells the truth about World War One and how National Socialism started.

BIAS: I've heard about the youth arm of the party.

MOLNAR: The Eagle Youth League is the youth core of the party. People who join learn law enforcement and self-discipline. The most recent membership figure we gave was 100.

We won't take any criminal elements. We won't take people who are joining for the hell of it. We want decent Australian youth in the core.

BIAS: Is the party affiliated with similar groups - Ustasin for instance

MOLNAR: Ustasin! We know members privately but have no formal links with them. We are in touch with many overseas groups.

BIAS: How do you manage financially. Are any business firms assisting you?

MOLNAR: There is the \$10 membership fee and we also get many anonymous donations.

BIAS: Hitler's National Socialists had very strong racial views. Could you elaborate on NSPA policy?



MOLNAR: I would hate to see the Aboriginal race die because they were the original Australians. We would therefore have separate development for Aborigines.

I ask you, why should the human race mix when you wouldn't allow your dog to interbreed. The Australian people must not become a race of mulattos. [Changed from something stronger on request by Mr. Molnar.]

It is a proven fact that mixtures between races result in the worst characteristics being inherited.

BIAS: Does Australia have a Jewish problem?

MOLNAR: They arrive penniless but you can't accumulate hundreds of thousands of pounds in a few years by honest means. I maintain we have no Jewish problem, but we have social and economic problems which are caused by people who call themselves Jews.

BIAS: Finally, is there any hope of a rapprochement between yourselves and other groups - the Liberal Party for instance.

MOLNAR: I do not think we will be able to unify with any existing parties. Our ideology is worlds apart.

LATE NEWS

Last Sunday, the S.R.C. discussed 14 recommendations from Alan Brooks on the subject of amalgamating the S. R. C., the Sports Union and the Union. S.R.C. members contributed little by way of comment or dissent to the acrimonious debate which took place between the executive and four observers.

The recommended structure is: an all-powerful elected Student Council heading a committee system incorporating probably nine committees. Two of these - the Union House Committee and the Sports Committee - will be directly elected from the student body, and will function independently but subject to the review of the Student Council. The other seven will parallel the present S.R.C. committees. (Publications, Welfare...)

To lift the paperwork burden from the elected members, three secretaries (similar to Gene de Toth) will head a bevy of typists in a unified bureaucracy.

The recommendations were accepted unanimously, as guidelines for negotiations between the three interested parties. A final proposal should eventually be put before a General Meeting of the Students' Association.

Criticism of the meeting centred on the S.R.C.'s failure to bring the matter before the students at an earlier stage to discuss the concept as a whole. Students have not had an opportunity to present their views on the form of amalgamation, nor the course of action to be taken.



Obituary

But there was a lot more to Tony than his political conviction. Perhaps the word to describe him is courageous, although to me, that does not sound strong enough. I don't think that Tony would have appreciated too much emphasis on his courage in overcoming his physical handicap - this was something he took in his stride; his work consumed him so completely that his handicaps became to him of secondary importance.

What constantly amazed me about Tony was his versatility, and his continuing enquiry into other fields - a brilliant chess-player, at one stage ranked in the top half-dozen juniors in Australia; a fanatical Collingwood barracker: "We'll slaughter Carlton today, Craddock," and if they lost, "We were robbed!"; a deep interest in Australian folk music and culture - some of our best nights were spent drinking and singing folk songs, and characteristically his favourite was "the ballad of '91"; his ability as a raconteur and humorist; his interest in meeting all types of people - the list could go on and on.

Academically, I cannot assess him; all I can say is that he inspired in me an interest in labor history, and bolstered it when it flagged. He was an honours history graduate, and was doing a Ph. D in history at the time of his death; and as could be expected, the emphasis was towards labor history of the working class.

What all this points to, I think, was that Tony was essentially a humanist, he was one of the people. And to everyone, he was fair. He would not condemn people out of hand, and would defend the most unpopular person if he thought it justifiable. He was a man of very few enemies and very many friends. I think one example in particular illustrates his compassion: when we were living in Sydney, and had been unemployed for some time, Tony landed a job as a salesman of encyclopedias - his sales area was the low income industrial belt of Balmain, Leichhardt and Glebe; after two days he gave the job away, not because he couldn't have succeeded in it, but because he felt that it was morally wrong to persuade people to buy something they didn't need, and couldn't afford, when they were already struggling to live.

This, then, is a rough sketch of the person I knew as Tony Baker. Now he is dead, and although he can no longer continue to try and change the world, his friendship and influence with many people has caused them to take up the same struggle - this to him would be justification enough for his life.

Craddock Morton

My association with Tony Baker began on my first day of school in Australia, and continued until his untimely death a few days ago. He was my best friend, and as such, these impressions of him are extremely personal ones, and one with which not everyone will agree.

Tony was a person with a great vision. To him, Australia was not a good country; it was potentially good. And the realisation of that potential played an overwhelming part in everything he did. His work for civil liberties and political freedom is well known; as Chairman of the Vietnam Action Committee and the A.N.U. Labor Club he inspired many people to join the struggle against the Australian complacency, against the "she'll be right" ethos. He was not afraid to stick his neck out, and would stick to what he thought was right, no matter what the consequences. One particular occasion was when the Labor Club at the A.N.U. joined with Monash University to send aid to the N.L.F. It was Tony who moved the motion to do so. This was an example of his total commitment - condemning the war was not enough; one had to choose the side and wholeheartedly support it.

PEACEFUL MELB. DEMO



Demonstrators march through Melbourne The evening of Thursday, 11th July, saw approximately 30 A.N.U. students making their way to the Garden City of the South to take part in an Aboriginal Lands Rights March organized by NUAUS Abschol.

Our students representing a cross-section of Uni. life (Liberal, Labor, Impact and Abschol Clubs being all represented) met students from Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Monash and La Trobe Universities at Spencer Street station.

Together with a sprinkling of Unionists, and other interested parties, there were about 1100 people marching up Bourke Street at 10.00 a.m. Friday. The marchers proceeded the 1/2 miles thru the centre of Melbourne to Government House where speeches by Aboriginals, Students and Frank Hardy were made.

A delegation including A.N.U.'s Ron Colman, was appointed to approach the Federal and State Ministers who were in conference within Government House. About three hundred other students elected to picket Government House and were there to greet the delegation when it returned, having been refused an audience with the Ministers but managing to air their grievances to the Leader of the Victorian State Opposition, Mr. Holding.

Picketing continued for 7 1/2 hours, watched over by a solid wall of 40 members of Melbourne's infamous constabulary. The picketers encountered their only real opposition apart from the Ministers when an Aircraftman entered a heated argument with students. Losing his arguments, he lost his temper and began to manhandle a Melbourne student until moved off by those protectors of student rights (wait for it) the Melbourne Cops.

That evening 20 students (including 8 A.N.U. students) picketed a party film evening the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs was giving for leading Aboriginals and top public servants concerned with Aboriginal Con-



EXECUTIVE SHODDY

The Executive of the S.R.C. faced a motion of Censure at their last meeting. The Censure motion, which was carried, with the Executive dissenting, censured them for their "shoddy and uninformed handling" of the appointment of a Public Relations Officer.

The background to this matter is, that the last P.R.O. resigned to take up editorship of the Student Newspaper and then left the University.

The Executive then appointed a P.R.O. without consulting the Public Relations Committee of the S.R.C. The Executive, in coming to its decision on who should be P.R.O. did not interview either candidate.

One candidate was interviewed the

year before on a totally different matter and the other candidate was interviewed by the President and Vice President.

There were complaints about the fact that more consideration could be shown to both candidates, for and in fact, the Executive was becoming Paternalistic in its attitude to the full S.R.C. and that communications were breaking down between the Executive and the S.R.C.

The result -

- (i) A very impressed public as a result of the march which was unprecedented down there.
- (ii) Ministers inundated with student reasons as to why the Gurindji Tribe on Wave Hill should be given 500 square miles of Land.
- (iii) A wide press, T.V. and radio coverage that ensured the issues involved were favourably to the Victorian and for that matter, Australian Public, and
- (iv) The possible chance that at last the Aboriginals, particularly those on Wave Hill might at last be treated as humans rather than Aboriginals.

TERRACE TYPES

A forum that began in a quiet sedate manner, discussing student thoughts and future action ended in a mild uproar with the S.R.C. under strong attack.

As a result yesterday's mass meeting was suggested with the proviso that it not be run by the S.R.C. (hands down-see what-you-think) but that it be more unorganised with the initiative coming from the masses.

Staff were also included in the call up to ascertain their opinions. Peter McCauley led the attack backed by Ron Colman and Mike Gerstein. The brunt, was taken by Chris Blaxland and Jane Chapman, who, under the circumstances, found trouble in keeping their calm.

The stir brought admissions from the S.R.C. members present that the liaison between the students and their organisation had certain gaps that needed to be filled, it also resurrected a number of old points that have been stewing in and around for some time.

Colman gave a sound example of crystalized thought when he mentioned the miserable conditions and courses offered to trainee teachers and suggested that pressure might be brought to bear in this direction, either through this University or the V.C., but this had not been done, and the Vice Chancellor remained an unknown quantity.

Fr. Hanshan added to the cool period with a short report on the Arts Committee that has been formed to investigate and recommend on semesters and courses.

McCauley as an activist, expected the S.R.C. to be more aggressive, to lead the student body in an attack on the Administration and their slow action. The two S.R.C. reps on the other hand felt that the good-will and liaison built up over the last two years would be destroyed if a frontal move was made at this time for more student reps on the Uni Council and hand over of property and funds.

It is now common knowledge that the Wednesday arvo Javers decided to take positive action and organise the Mass meeting.

As one of the highlights of the Wednesday forums, the Broadcasting Officer, Miss Maxime Fearn felt that an interview with both parties was in order, but the S.R.C. reps that were present closed ranks, and declined her offer. This led Miss Fearn to question her position in relation to collecting news and the policy of the S.R.C. - whether she is a mouthpiece of the S.R.C. on radio, or whether she is entitled to her own opinions.

Bookshop Complaints

It has come to the attention of the S.R.C. that some students have found fault with the services offered by the Co-operative Book shop.

Any complaints with this service should be placed in the S.R.C. Suggestion Box in the Union.

Reserve Desk Changes

The Library has conceded that the Reserve Desk system is not working at night as well as anticipated, and has decided to take a survey of student opinion on what would be the most satisfactory system.

Survey forms are available in the foyer of the Library.

FILL ONE IN !!



a voice from The Tower

In this Federal Capital, which is concrete poured wastefully over ideal sheep country, suitable accommodation is somewhat difficult to find: I know!

And like most students everywhere I am broke, and a student without money is no rarer than a handful of politicians forever relaxing in Canberra.

Having arrived from the University of New England where the entire campus is residential I was faced with a problem. Thanks to Education, that problem has now been solved.

My proud home, which must surely be the envy of every penny-pinching undergraduate, is the space behind the clock-tower of the Canberra High School.

Thanks to the Chancellor, a fearful taskmaster but the most generous of men, the gaping holes in the tower have been covered with bearskin for my comfort.

CURTIN DREAMED

It was Curtin who first dreamed of Canberra as an ideal location for a Federal Capital. He realised politicians were in need of 'light to show them the way', and of early mornings the sun seems to shine brightest here.

But such an amenity is wasted on a student who enjoys late nights and later mornings. The Chancellor's bearskin saved this student from the shock of learning the time the sun rises to pierce its rays through the gaping hole in The Tower.

The Chancellor, a VERY kind-hearted man, has taken pity on this forlorn, poverty-struck student, and has provided a number of home comforts to The Tower.

A pair of ear-muffs to block out the insistent ticking of the clock. Also from the scraping the hands make as they grind from one minute to another.

There is also a candle (I oppose electricity, a tale which shall be introduced in another edition), and a tiny box for my cat, Bulgy. The Chancellor, poor old fella, has also had a telephone installed. He was concerned about my safety.

MORNING MEANS IMPRISONMENT

Entry and exit to The Tower is exclusive and by way of a rope secured to a fly-wheel on the clock which automatically lowers and lifts the rope at a precise hour.

Failure to catch the rope-end at exactly the right time means a night of misery at the mercy of Canberra weather. Failure to attach oneself to the end of the rope at a precise hour in the morning means imprisonment in The Tower for 24 hours.

But I digress!

The telephone is my most enjoyable comfort. It provides me with hours of unheard of enjoyment.

The telephone number of the Canberra Railway Station Goods Yard ends with the number 55. My telephone number ends with the numerals 56.

Result is that I am continually rung up at all hours of the night (and day when I miss my rope) and am asked the most peculiar questions, such as what I propose to do with the rolls of netting wire on Siding Two.

During my first two nights as The Lodger of The Tower (rent free) I suffered the tortures of the damned by this Edisonian invention, but now I have grown to lie awake longing to be mistaken for Canberra Goods.

A hoarse voice gets on the telephone and says - "Arry?" "Yus," is now my educated reply.

"Twenty-seven sheets of corrugated asbestos sheeting. Sling 'em on Platform Three as usual?"

"Nooaw. Bung 'em down to Woollies in the mornin'. Gunnight."

I have got to know and love these men.

"... LET 'EM FLY 'OME."

We have been doing enormous business together. In the wee small hours I have shifted tons of stuff all over Canberra. Especially I loved the crates full of pigeons.

The Voice got on and shouted: "Wot about these bloody pigeons, 'Arry?"

"'Ow many baskets?"

"'Leven."

"Open five and let 'em fly 'ome. Sling the seven over to The Lodge termorrer."

"She's Jake."

"'Oke."

I will deal in anything. Eggs. Plaster. Tiles. Dried milk. Gravel. Kettles. Cement. Fowls. Cars. Ladders. Tomato sauce. Anything.

Last night was most memorable. I had read in the papers yesterday something about the Sydney Opera House buying a huge organ for its halls. The organ was being delivered from London to Melbourne and then by rail to Sydney via Canberra.

So last night The Voice and I did marvellous business with a crated organ.

"Thatchew, 'Arry?"

"'Yus."

"Gotter bloody stupid organ 'ere. Wherejer wannit?"

"'Ang on till I git the ledger. 'Ow many tons?"

"'Undret."

"Right!. Gottit. Write this down. 'Canberra Gasworks, Canberra."

"Gawd! Wadder they wan' wiv a bloody horgan?"

"Test the pipes with the gas, stoopid."

"'Yikes! Goddit."

"'oko."

Now I sit here in agony in the darkness of The Tower waiting to hear the damn phone ring to learn what the gasworks did with the Sydney Opera House's pride and joy.

Until next edition, au revoir my fellow-bohemians - (the voice).

N.U.A.U.S. TRAVEL SCHEMES

INDIAN ODYSSEY

India could almost be called an Asian Europe in the sense that it seems more a collection of small countries than a national entity. Language, mode of dress, even shade of skin vary from state to state. Not only is there an amazing amount of cultural diversity, but geographically India includes a wide variety of environments, from the mountains of Kashmir to the jungles of Bengal or the semi-desert of Bihar.



Bombay was my first introduction to India. A greater contrast with Canberra's sterile cleanliness and monotonous neatness could not be imagined. Bombay had people; it was packed to the point of claustrophobia, teeming with all sorts of people. . . . not just grey-suited public servants.

This is not to glorify Bombay. My first impression was of unbelievable poverty, partly, it must be admitted, because I was staying in a railway station in one of the worst areas of the city. Partly too because I had never confronted beggars and slums before, let alone lived in close proximity to them.

The necessity of facing and in some way coming to terms with poverty presents a very real moral dilemma. Self-preservation demands that one emphasize only so far, at some stage it becomes necessary to accept. But how does one distinguish between acceptance and complacency? It is very disturbing, after a period of several months of exposure, to almost grow accustomed to beggars and other manifestations of poverty.

From Bombay I travelled through Gujarat to Rajasthan. Udaipur and Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, are, in my opinion, two of the most fasci-

inating cities in India. They have a romantic air of decadence, of regret at the loss of past grandeur. There was, for example, a fort on the pinnacle of a hill just out of Udaipur. Everyone had forgotten about it; when after climbing up a twisty cobbled road, I finally reached the top, there was no one there except one old man (who explained the whole history of the place, in Hindi). Nothing but decaying walls, monkeys, and wind.

Jaipur streets are not to be missed. Somehow they reflect what to me is the ethos of India - amazing heterogeneity. Cramped together in narrow bazaar-lined streets are camels, rickshaws, cyclists, bullock carts, and elephants.

Delhi I did not like. It isn't India, or perhaps one should say it is an Indian Canberra, planned, neat and pretentious. I didn't stay for long, and soon pushed on to Benares.

Benares is a strange and mystical place. It is a holy city and attracts pilgrims from all over India, representatives from different religious sects who have come to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganga. The ghats leading down to the water are hemmed in by temples and spotted with long-bearded meditators.

cheap, and secondly one meets a cross section of people from peasants to clerks and students. Most of them are overwhelmingly friendly, and will often invite you to come and stay with them in their town or village.

On the way down from Darjeeling I stayed the night in a forest reserve. At 4 in the morning we were awakened to look for game, tigers in particular, from the back of the forest rangers elephant. The tiger, it turned out, judging from his paw prints, was about ten minutes ahead of us; all that we did see were many wild peacocks, with their high-pitched disturbing cry.

From Siliguri, half way between Darjeeling and Calcutta, it is possible to get a train into Assam. The prerequisite, however, is a permit from Calcutta. When I was there, in January 1967, the Nagas were rebelling and so the Indian Government kept close watch on people proposing to enter Assam; it was impossible to get beyond Gauhati into the eastern areas where there was fighting.

The purpose of the visit to Assam was to stay at an ashram in Gauhati. The ashram was beautifully situated near the top of a jungle covered hill overlooking the Brahmaputra river, a wide, incredibly pale expanse of water. It was a peaceful place. The swami, and the three or four men who lived with him, moved and thought and looked at the river with calm and contentedness.

South India was somehow very different from the north. It is hard to say precisely why, beyond such obvious points of difference as language and the absence of Mogul influence.

Scenically the south is much more lush in vegetation; and in Kerala at least the climate is oppressively hot and humid. Even at night the air is wet and heavy.

The most interesting way of travelling in Kerala is by the backwaters, an inland water system. On either side of the waterways are dense forests of palm trees, frequently broken by small villages of huts. Fishing boats with woven straw sails, rather like Singapore sampans, go by, and children swim near the banks. As a whole there is an almost idyllic atmosphere. One is much less aware of poverty and disease than in the north, (although elephantitis seemed fairly common around Alleppey).

From the South I went back to Bombay, having completed an almost circular journey. The geographical diversity to be experienced is only one aspect, however, of Indian heterogeneity. Cultural variations, the complexity of Hinduism, are other manifestations of this ethos.

In general India tends to leave two overriding impressions. The first, as I have mentioned, is the amazing degree of geographical and cultural heterogeneity. The second, partly a function of the first, is bewilderment; it seems impossible to order or explain the apparently random complexity which one observes. On the other hand, bewilderment also arises from the faint and uneasy suspicion that there just might be an answer, a key which makes the diversity relate into an entity. For me, at any rate, India remains an enigma, and a fascinating one.

OVERSEAS VISITS

Recently, a nine member delegation of Indian students arrived in Canberra for a three day stay. They were travelling on the Indian equivalent of an N.U.A.U.S. Travel Scheme. The six men and three girls left those of us concerned with looking after them with a rewarding and lasting impression. The Indians were from different Indian universities and included Hindus, Muslims and Catholics alike. They were studying in such diverse fields as agricultural Science, Botany, Law and Arts.

Overseas students come to Australia to meet and exchange ideas with our own students on anything from politics to culture. Unfortunately, the response from students at this University has been up to now, disappointing at best, especially when one considers how well Australian students are treated overseas.

Other delegations this year are expected from Japan, the Soviet Union, Malaysia, Indonesia and Great Britain. The S.R.C. cannot take care of them alone. We need support from students in showing visiting students around Canberra and the University in particular. Billets are also needed. I'm sure visiting male students wouldn't mind sleeping on the floor of a flat if you aren't living at home with your family.

university students are in consequence unable to influence the content and spirit of legislation, some of which directly concerns their own future and interests.

"This situation cannot be permitted to continue. We are preparing detailed

If you have any interest in meeting these students from overseas, why not hand in your name to the Incoming Delegations Officer, at the S.R.C. office?

Japanese Students to visit A.N.U. 46 girls and 20 guys arrive August 5th, depart August 7th. They will be staying at Burton and Garran Halls and will be interested in meeting Australian students.

Six U.K. students will be in Canberra for another 6 weeks. These British undergraduates would like to make contact with A.N.U. students. For further information, see the S.R.C. Office.

proposals for securing greater influence for A.N.U. students in national student affairs for early consideration by a general meeting of our members and then by a general meeting of the A.N.U. Students' Association."

Alan Hogan

EXAM TIMETABLE

In 1967 the examination time table was not made available to students until the last day of lectures, and it was found that the time-table in its final form was altered so drastically that some students had to, at the last minute, radically alter their study time table.

Anxious to avoid a repetition of this unfortunate incident, the S.R.C. Welfare Committee approached the Administration on the matter and the following information was received.

The draft time-table should be available on 12th September (5 weeks before the end of term) and it is expected that the final time table should

be available two weeks before the end of term (October 4th).

The Welfare Committee works mainly on problems put before it by students, so if you have a problem submit it to the Welfare Committee either by placing it in the S.R.C. Suggestion Box or by approaching one of the members of the Committee.

CLUB DEMOCRACY

On Sunday July 14, 1968 The Australian National University Democratic Club received recognition from the Students' Representative Council as an affiliated student club.

The objects of the Democratic Club, which has eighteen foundation members, are:

1. To work to achieve a future of peace with freedom for Australia and for the nations of South East Asia;
2. To promote and to realise the principle of regional association in South East Asia as a means to that end;
3. To affirm and when necessary to defend the principles of student control of student affairs, of academic freedom and of freedom of enquiry, speech and expression within the University;
4. To affirm and when necessary to defend the role of the University as a centre of learning;
5. To affirm and when necessary to

defend the principles of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law; and

6. To promote the co-operation of members to achieve these objects."

Following the first meeting of the Committee of the Democratic Club it was resolved to issue the following statement of policy:

"The Committee of the Democratic Club believe that A.N.U. students can and should exercise national influence and leadership in Australian student affairs.

"In one important respect, A.N.U. students have already done so. The Brooks-Blaxland resolution of June 20, 1967 which formally committed the A.N.U. Students' Association to the principle of student control of student affairs was shortly afterwards

(on September 28, 1967) adopted in identical terms by a General Meeting of the 14,000 strong student body of the University of Sydney.

"This initiative, which we fully support and which received overwhelming endorsement from the students of A.N.U., was dismissed as 'naive democratic idealism' by 'National U'. (June 30, 1967), journal of the National Union of Australian University Students.

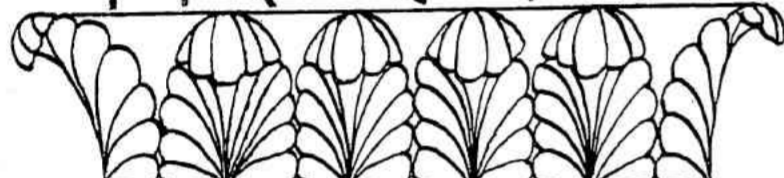
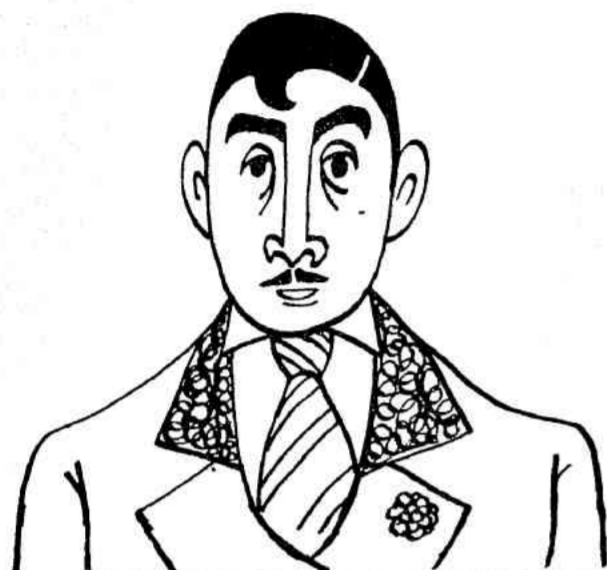
"The Committee of the A.N.U. Democratic Club deplore the extremism and administrative incompetence which has come to be associated with N.U.A.U.S. and which is faithfully reflected in its journal 'National U'.

"We consider it wrong in principle that Australian University students should be compelled to finance the publication, at considerable expense, of an irrational propaganda sheet of no intellectual merit which students do not read and advertisers will not support.

"We believe that left-extremist control of N.U.A.U.S. has effectively deprived this body of any possibility of influence in national affairs. Australian

SO WOT - A PSEUDOCCLASSICAL TRAGIFARCE IN A BASTARD FRENCH TRADITION

Write us something about Bush Week, says Charlie Dickens, removing his hair from his teeth. Why me? You've been around here longer than anyone else I know, spake Charlie. Rubbish quoth I, what about Alan Brooks? Good question replies Charlie grinning so hard his moustache nearly fell off. By Thursday thanks Jon!

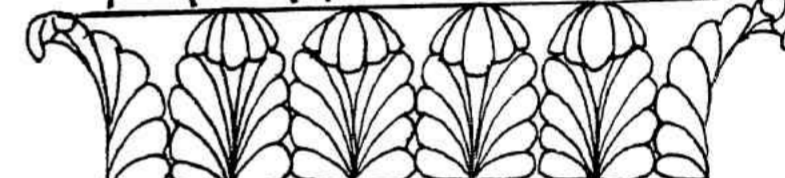


So here I sit Thursday morning, brushing aside matters of national importance to write on Bush Week. But what?

Every year someone writes something on Bush Week. The Orientation Handbook devotes a page to the institution of Bush Week. As Bush Week approaches WORONI feels constrained to publish an article on its history as an institution, surrounded by the same old photos and saying basically the same things - not so much hackneyed as repetitive. Post Bush Week, WORONI engages in an orgy of remembrance and mundane with a fantasmagoria of who did what, what was pinched, how much or how little was raised for charity, letters from Disgruntled of Bungendore, photos of Miss Bush Week and yet another float in Prosh. The Canberra Times continues to make disparaging remarks about the poor quality of the floats, and the few people who watched, and cries of 'undergraduate humour' fill the air.

Each year the S.R.C. condemns the institution of Bungendore pilgrimage as being degrading and bad P.R., and each year leaves an obvious blank on the programme for those who wish to indulge. Again they cry 'The Boats, the Boats' - abandon Bush Week in its present form. It's giving students a bad image. The 1966 S.R.C. tried it and met with fierce opposition. So back it comes year after year. The purists maintain it was never intended as a foundation day type affair to raise money and help charity, but as a means of returning the far too 'civilized' student, too sophisticated by his urban surroundings, to the bush and the Australian ethos which is now equated with a booze up at the Bungendore pub. So the Purists founded themselves a Bush Week Society which thrived then died. No one was really interested in the true meaning of Bush Week, as long as they had a good time.

But nonetheless, and to the subsequent horror of the purists, Bush Week has changed and is changing. Bush Week has shrunk from a week to one day (the weekend doesn't really count) and the University has bestowed a belated official recognition of the institution by awarding a day free of lectures.



Conferences. Were these essentially public relations exercises or merely excuses for letting off steam? Many S.R.C.'s considered dropping the Days. They felt that the student image (gasp - there's that word again) was not being enhanced by the Days. Well, they didn't abandon them, but they did re-think and re-organize them. The example set by the Sydney Commem. Day this year was excellent. Not only were events well organized and novel but a princely sum of about \$13,000 was raised and great publicity given to a little known charity - Autistic Children. The charity benefited greatly from the assistance of students.

And this is the direction that Bush Week festivities at A.N.U. are heading in '68. Two charities will be assisted, one by financial means, another by material means. There is a conscious effort not to arouse the public against students, but to involve them in Bush Week activities. Scavenger Hunt rules have been tightened so that teams must rely on ingenuity and organization. A Picnic Race Day has been established so that the Canberra community can take part in festivities. This year's 'Improved Hansard' is a first-class publication and sales could net considerable funds for charity. Normal Bush Week activities are still included.

However, again, much depends on the attitudes of students - if they are willing to help, to sell papers, to take part in races, to execute stunts that are humorous or clever, to provide a good Prosh etc. Without this, no Bush Week can hope to succeed, no charities can be assisted, and the community will have the right to be sceptical of students and their worth to the community.

As long as this article is to conclude on a pathetic note of pleas, I may as well add another - a plea to the S.R.C.'s in future years to keep the concept of Bush Week constantly under review and to prepare for them well in advance. No organization leads to chaos, and chaos leads to dislike of students.

On that cliché-ridden note, thus endeth the first lesson, and I contribute yet another article to the wasteland of Bush Week-iana. Never let us forget the words of the Book of Graham, chapter one, catch 22 'The university that drinks together - sinks together'.

AMEN



So Bush Week has existed - the Scavenger Hunt has been not so much a test of skill and cunning as an event of thievery and riot - judges have allotted points without regard of consequence. Lists have been irresponsible. The Bush Ball, far from conveying the flavour of a woolshed ball of the squattocracy becomes a debauched swirl of frenetic music and beer, spattered floors and broken bottles.

I hear cries of Shame, shame, what a prude, go home prig, killjoy, etc. Still I continue unaffected by the screams of the philistines, assuring myself I am conveying an accurate journalistic report rather than an emotive piece of propaganda.

Funds raised for charity have not been so considerable in past years. In fact last year the S.R.C. had to underwrite \$100 to each charity, as not enough money had been collected. The main way of raising money for charity is through the sale of Bush Week publications. Over the last years these have been of a particularly high quality of satire, and worth their face cost - not merely as a donation for charity. However, unenthusiastic or late starting advertising managers have failed to gain sufficient advertising or selling of the publications was so badly organized and no one was prepared to sell them that no money was collected. Hence a financial flop. Everyone is too concerned with 'enjoying themselves'.

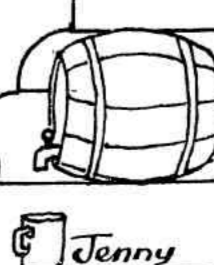
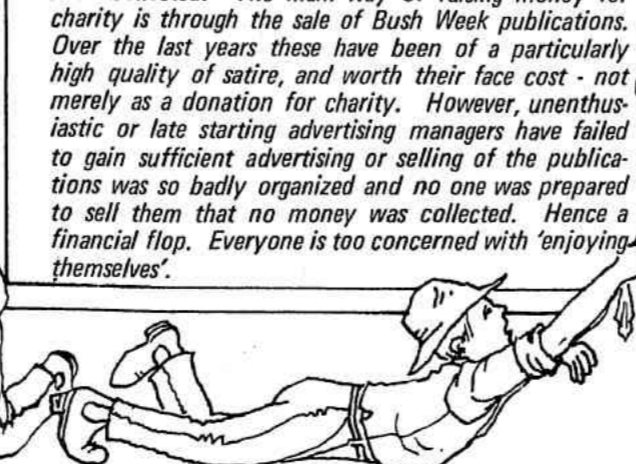


The exception to this was 'Canberra Chimes' which had entirely covered the cost of printing, etc. through advertising before the paper even reached the streets. Last year's 'Bull-Tin', an excellent magazine, had so many left over that the S.R.C. sold 1000 to a Monash chap for 5c. each, who in turn sold them like wild for 25c.

President Brooks, in his 1968 President's Report, stated that unless some radical change was perpetrated on the body Bush Week, the S.R.C. would strongly consider dropping it. He suggested that it was not just sufficient to raise money for charity, but that students should provide material support in terms of giving up their time and energy to help build or paint or something. He did not suggest that students should cease having a good time but that they should direct some of their enthusiasm towards helping the underprivileged.

It's an odd thing how do-gooders will rally to help Abschol or WUS etc. but can't be found to sell papers in Bush Week or help at Koomarri House etc.

What Brooks was saying was neither new nor undiscussed, but certainly a sane approach. Discussions on the question of foundation days and their raison d'être had been held amongst student politicians at Regional



Jenny

CATALYST

The bishops demand a revolution. Not in Australia, of course. Recently sixteen Catholic bishops from underdeveloped countries from "the Third World", wrote a letter deploring "the international imperialism of money". They pointed out that Christianity is bound to Christ, and not to any "political, social and economical system". They insist that all men must receive "their rights to a full human life" even if this means the overthrow of a system.

The document is like a letter from home (and not from Rome). In a time of agony and indecision, such leadership and encouragement is more than welcome. I would like to take one comment these bishops make and use it in an attempt to find some perspective for the problems facing Christians. I am not attempting to suggest solutions, because I don't

know what the solutions are. But I feel that the perspectives are important, whether one follows Chairman Mao and/or Jesus Christ.

"The Church is by no means the protectress of great properties". The Bishop's statement is no doubt the ideal of Christianity, and to pick it out here is to take it out of context.

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

Students are informed that due to a new system of travel concessions with the Airlines Companies only 25% concessions can be obtained by full time students regardless of age. Further that concessions can only be obtained on the production of a special identity card which can only be used for the relative company. These cards cost 10c and must have a photo attached.

There will be no concessions whatsoever for Part-time students. In addition 50% concessions for under 19 year olds will cease.

These new regulations take effect from 1st August and any student wishing to travel must conform with these regulations.

The S.R.C. is aware that this new system will cause difficulties and inconvenience and they will attempt to have a more satisfactory system implemented.

Note: Student identity cards can be obtained from Airline Companies.

REACTION

There is perhaps no better way of treating something uncertain than to leave it alone. However, the article Catalyst by J.H. (Woroni, 11 July, 1968) seems to intend serious comment on several important issues. If it fails to discuss anything in particular, one should not be the less grateful that the questions have been raised. The present writer's efforts may be vaguer still, but he makes them in the belief that J.H. would like to find some response.

The lavish way in which the article announces the contemporary situation is a fair example of the whole piece's indefiniteness: "God, the creator of the universe, principal divinity of the world's Jews, ultimate reality of Christians... died late yesterday during major surgery," etc. If the author is attempting to hasten (or retard) an experiment, it is better to define the elements. The God of Old Israel is always One: there are no rivals, alternatives, or spare parts.

But it is with the suggestion of an operation on the fixed idea of God (a heart-transplanting?) that J. H. comes close to saying something relevant. He seems to believe that the Church, unlike Old Israel, is not so monistic and inflexible that it cannot renew itself and let itself be renewed by things outside it. Rather, the New Israel exists only when the Spirit of Truth has come among men, leading them out of themselves into complex life. That is the meaning of Pentecost One might "demystify" the old English name for it, Whitsunday, thus. The white garments then worn by those about to be baptised signify not a retreat to the cloister but an entry into

the light of the world, which includes all shades in its spectrum.

There is much talk these days of the Servant Church and the need for Christian commitment to social causes. Much of it is possibly cant, like any party's vocabulary for its special functions. But it is a measure of the Church's sincerity in this regard that certain old-fashioned agnostics, quite fond of the Church of their fathers as a social pawn (or castle), should say it is going to the dogs, decaying from within, selling itself for a mess of pottage, or something of the sort. These friendly irreligious bigots point to modern church buildings, liturgy, and theology as proof of the collapse. So, with a different feeling, do the modern Christians.

Whereas the friendly agnostics are a little sorry, those responsible for their upsetting rejoice. They have learned, from the experiences of this century especially, that renewal and destruction are close companions, that there is no resurrection without a total death. But if external critics think that such signs of the times as 'the death of God' are only recent, a short review of the last two hundred years

But to say it isn't quite true (which it isn't) is the sort of criticism that is readily made. Anyone who knows anything about Church finances (and those who do are a privileged few) knows for certain that the Churches are not the wealthy organisations that exist in some myths; but the Churches are often guilty of a sinful waste of money: liturgy, ceremony, church buildings often take up money that should go to the hungry of the world.

This is the first type of reaction to the Christian crisis, the domestic reaction, that says "let's clean up the house and do some quick repairs, before the whole thing collapses". The reaction is valid but I'm not sure that it is enough. One may well criticise bishops, parading in purple, "making visitations" instead of talking to people. One may point in horror to the many thousands of dollars that it costs to prove that a dead "servant of God" lived the simplicity of the gospel in a saintly way. The liturgy needs to be modernised, the language of religion modernised. But strumming a guitar and saying "God is for real, man" seems to be modernising the problems, not solving them. Toning down some of the wilder statements of Mao doesn't make his doctrines truer. Christians could run the risk of fiddling with rosary beads and church finances while Rome (or Canterbury) is burning. Communism can become so concerned with revisionism that it forgets what it is revising. Moving to the left or right of Moscow can become such an intricate ballet, that we can forget to ask if the dance is worth dancing at all.

The second reaction is rather like that of Linus, when he meets the pretty girl down the street. Reporting back to Charley Brown, he says: "I didn't have anything to say, I was completely speechless, so I slugged her one". Many Christians are not sure what to say to the modern world, so they slug it one. I do not wish to deride this as it clearly comes from an agony of frustration. But denunciations of Communism, atheism, materialism (etc etc.) are again rear-guard actions. To see the poor students of Monash as constantly manipulated by those fiendish Communists is not only to get things a little out of perspective; it is to concentrate on the wrong things. To replace the ideal of having a papal bull for breakfast every morning with that of having a communist is to substitute one bad diet for another.

Finally, the religious man can go mad in a big way; this survival kit is made up of a paperback on the death of God, a volume of McLuhan or D.H. Lawrence and a placard on social reform. This is secularised Christianity, religionless Christianity. Or no Christianity. The agony behind the death of God movement is one of the spiritual dramas of our decade. "To become a saint without God" is a great and agonising aspiration. But I think we belittle the courage and the suffering by calling it the "new Christianity" and settling back into a state of 'Christian repose'. There is a danger of abandoning Christianity and then making it a comfortable decision by saying, "this is Christianity, 1968". To abandon Christianity may be the right decision; I do not see how it can ever

WORONI, Thursday, 25th July, 1968

be a comfortable decision. The idea of a comfortable atheist is as alarming as the idea of a comfortable Christian.

"Ours is the first attempt in recorded history to build a culture upon the premise that God is dead". Paul Ramsey's words throw a great burden on us all if we agree that God is dead, attending the funeral is not enough. Especially in an intellectual community, we need to look for a new concept of man, a new source of hope, new moral and social criteria. Revolution is not enough; revolutions pass but some revolutionaries grow old. They must find something to grow towards.

If we decide that God is not dead, throwing bricks through stain glass windows won't bring him out of hiding. Before we decide where the church needs reforming, we must decide why the church is worth having. The burden is to find the real meaning of the religious, the sacred, in a man's personal life. We need another sort of revolution; for now as never before are Christians faced with the question, "Where is your God". It is not a real answer to say that the clergy have hidden him behind their vestments. The answers must lie - not in bigger and better churches, not in more or less church going - but in whether the notion of God has any practical and personal relevance, whether Christ is a misty hero with a Toni perm and Palmolive hands, or a man with a meaning and a message relevant to our time. J. H.

or so should serve to correct their error.

Let it be sufficient here to say that 'the death of God' is part of the death of that form of Western Civilization which has been struggling for breath since about the Industrial Revolution. Transitional periods in history are very difficult to fix, but it is not far from the truth to say that since the advent of steam engines, soap, and 'general education' the social and spiritual essence of the West has had to refine itself anew.

As everyone familiar with at least Australian history should know, the roots of the present age are very tightly knotted in the nineteenth century. Bonhoeffer once said that we of the twentieth century forget what our grandfathers achieved. He might equally have singled out the men of the Enlightenment, the Reformation, or the Renaissance. For what historical scholarship makes clear is not so much the absolute difference of one 'age' from another but the continuity-in-mutability of the very oldest.

At the head of the christian tradition, which has been cherished in the West, for so long, is a set of nondescripts, working-class and others, who were powerfully affected by events in the life of Jesus. These events they attempted to record and analyse in the New Testament, as their spiritual forbears had attempted in the Old Testament to describe the mighty acts of their great Father and Husband. Between the people of Old Israel, those of the Jewish Covenant, and those in the New, the Church which

called itself the Body of Christ, there is one bond at the least: the belief that what they had seen and experienced was the truth about their nature and destiny.



Today the Church, the Body of Christ the Servant, is hard put to speak. Many of its members prefer to listen and watch, a way of acting which Jesus often found useful. But it does not take long to see that what is to be done (religion being the acting out of faith) may require a complete abandonment of some things that have until now continued through the changes to have value. Thus theologians such as Ninian Smart and Paul Tillich have sought to conceptualise their subject in Eastern terms, and others have suggested a real acceptance of Eastern religious ways by those who can still call themselves Christians. There is nothing extra-ordinary about that. It is only part of the scandal of the Cross, which is that whoever would have his life must give it up.

The Christians who engage with political issues are not so very often fitted with gnawing papal teeth or addicted to wishy-washy piety. When people talk of the Church as an establish-

ment-organ they generally mean that it represents the standards of an old social order to which they personally cannot conform. They forget, however, that the Oxford Movement, the



Confessing Church of Germany, the French Worker Priests, and the 'New Leftists' have been, if anything, enemies to rigid formalism. They know nothing, for example, of the practical moves to unity by which clergymen of the Roman, Old, Catholic, and Protestant Churches of Holland have enraged their autocratic superiors. They do not think of F.D. Maurice, Kierkegaard, Berdyaev, Camus, and Sartre as having anything in common. If they are told that the theology and philosophy of men of good will need not be so apart nowadays, they violently object. To the Christian, they have neither life abundant nor life at any valid pitch. For what Christians and many other people have come to see is that the scandal of the Cross is before and after all the pain for a new sunrise.

M. R. Crowther.

PROTEST

The truth pertaining to violence at recent student demonstrations in Sydney and Melbourne emerged from an unofficial meeting held at Sydney University last Monday. Threats by the Prime Minister to cancel Commonwealth Scholarships held by students apprehended at demonstrations were also bitterly condemned.



In respect to the scholarship scheme the Government apparently regards itself as a charitable institution doling out lavish pecuniaries for which students should be eternally grateful. In actual fact the scholarships are an

investment by the Government from which all scales of industry reap four-fold. By cancelling the awards the Government would be placing the future in jeopardy.

If students happen to be arrested they should be fined in the same manner as anybody else. Surely our Penal Laws are sufficient to cater for such offences.

It appears that in making its outrageous proposition the Government is deliberately discriminating against students. No such procedures have outlined against demonstrating apprentices or pensioners.

By the threatening nature of its proposals the Government is violating the right of the free expression upon which a democracy is supposed to be founded. If Gorton carries out his proposals students at future demonstrations will be reluctant to express themselves in a free and unrestrained manner for fear that they may possibly be arrested and have any career prospects negated.

Generally, it appears that the Government is aiming at suppressing dissent to its floundering policies and is directing its oppressive activities at the only wholly free-thinking institutions in the community.

There has only been one violent demonstration in Sydney, and at this it was pre-meditated violence by the Police which resulted in retaliation by students.

Without warning the police formed their "flying wedge" to clear the path to students for the Prime Minister to make his inglorious exit.

If Mr. Gorton had feared for his safety it is certain that he would have left the building via a rear exit. The Police obviously thought their behaviour was reprehensible. The removal of badges clearly shows their action was not one of conscience.

At the meeting a speaker from Monash Uni. cleared up what he termed as "misconceptions" pertaining to the July 4th demonstration in Melbourne. Demonstrations in Melbourne over the past twelve months have been sporadic and meaningless. The Independence Day demonstration was planned with the intention of rectifying this position, but not by violent means.

It must be remembered that two days previously Melbourne police had read newspaper reports of student violence in Sydney, and therefore would have been prepared to curb any untrained expression with methods similar to their N.S.W. counterparts.

Burning an American flag and throwing stones on the roof of the U.S.A. embassy were considered as justified acts by the demonstrators in protest against a nation which is using napalm and raining bombs on innocent Vietnamese women and children.

Melbourne police had a pre-meditated plan to seize leaders and non-student demonstrators and when the students saw these people being carried away they showed open resentment culminating in a march to Russell St.

Outside Police Headquarters students gathered chanting "Let them go". Orders, at first not believed by troopers, were given and the mounted police in true Cossack style drove their horses into the midst of the demonstrators, subsequently and rather primitively dispersing them.

It is evident from the incidents in Sydney and Melbourne, and earlier on in Hobart, that police repressive action must be terminated. N.S.W. Police Chief, Mr. Allen, has shown himself in recent weeks to be the epitome of placidity. It is hoped that this example at higher levels will be quickly adopted by police dealing with demonstrating students.

J. Synott.

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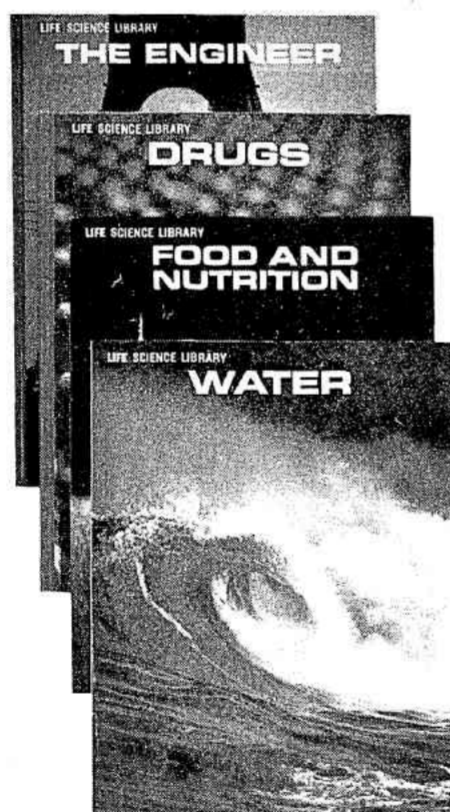
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A MAN AND A WOMAN

- in retrospect



Art is said to be connected to Reality as an exaggeration or caricature of the real world. Thus the artist draws attention to his view of things by exaggerating those things that he sees as significant to his understanding of what he portrays. Put in visual terms, he selectively focusses on the objects he sees as significant, thus drawing our attention to them. In a film what the director wishes to draw to our attention are actions in sequences, that is actions and their consequences. As far as a film is concerned, people are nothing more than a series of images which can move. Hence when a director wishes to explore a person, the only way that he can do this is to make that person's actions spectacular, that is to say that both that person and his actions are exaggerations of the people who live in the real world. Thus it is that people who do not understand the conventions of film eternally complain that people in films are not real, and that films do not tell us about our world but about one which is seen to have some tenuous connections with our own world.

Lelouch partially reverses this, he has taken spectacular people (not everyone drives in the French Ford team, or is in the movie industry) but placed them in a world that is recognisably our world. Their problems are also recognisably our problems. That is the cinema mirroring life with a vengeance. But just as our problems and personal concerns are dull and boring to others, so, very often the concerns of the Man and Woman seem, or could be seen as small and personal. Lelouch's insight is that they are not small simply because they are personal, and his skill as a film maker is directed towards showing them to be major issues to the audience. That is to say that Lelouch has found a way to tap our powers of empathy.

By blurring the line between Art and Reality, Lelouch has been able to get at that most elusive of arts, the 'art' in 'reality' or to express it in Joycean terms, to show the spectacularity of the commonplace.

At first the film appears structurally untidy, a woman walks her child along the beach, a man walks his dog and another man is driven by his son to no point at all but then the man and the woman meet by chance and an order develops slowly as the relationship develops. Again here Lelouch has blurred the line he does not impose order as this is conventionally understood. Lelouch has said that he did not work from a tightly scripted plot but by letting the actors develop what he terms 'a

spontaneous reaction' to each other in the situations which the director placed them. Lelouch's complaint against many films is that they are 'cinema and not life' and whilst I sympathise with his aims, it does seem to me that the need for intelligibility to an audience imposes the need for order, and that once one has to order things selection occurs. At this point all one has to note is that selection is none other than the reverse side of exaggeration. Thus it seems that no matter how one wishes to show the world, any showing will be 'art' in a non perjorative sense of the word. I think that it is enshrined in the notion of 'high art', that is, a very selective and unduly restricted notion of what is significant in the world.

Lelouch lets the film have no other momentum than that of the relationship as it develops. Thus the high points of the film are the high points of the relationship; the initial meeting, the first time the man indicates that he wishes physical contact with the woman and her look on realising this. This is clearest when they attempt to make love but the woman cannot yet escape her past. The aftermath of this shown as a series of images, images of hard drawn faces, the faces of extreme hurt. At all these points and indeed throughout the film the camera shows rather than states what is the case. This understatement, which is the very essence of the film is what gives the film its ring of truth. Paradoxically this makes the essential points of the film come over with extreme

force, the images remain in the mind for days after. The understatement is the key to the film, and the failure to see this is what has misled many critics into condemning the film as a fag ad minus the commercial at the end.

By showing rather than stating, Lelouch has deprived himself of the weapon of caricature without necessarily solving the problem of unity and coherence. Letting the action develop its own momentum only partially solves this problem and accordingly Lelouch provides overall unity by means of the soundtrack. This is one long chanson which by using the chanson's strong metrical base is able to underscore and punctuate the actions of the film. Indeed in many ways the film is best thought of as a visual chanson. The keys are the colour codes: natural colour for when the private emotional life of either the man or the woman is in harmony with reality, and the black and white, blue grey or sepia stock to indicate disparity. Within these keys the images move as do intervals within a dominant key. The images and actions are the elemental stuff of the film and the fact that Lelouch has been able to use such primitive elements of film in such a strong way is the mark of the film's integrity.

James Nichterlein.

MAYALL - The Blues Alone

ACE OF CLUBS (Mono: ACLA 1243; Stereo: SCLA 1243)

Brand New Start; Please Don't Tell; Down The Line; Sonny Boy Blow; Marsha's Mood; No More Tears; /Catch That Train; Cancelling Out; Harp Man; Brown Sugar; Broken Wings; Don't Kick Me.

Mayall: Harmonica, organ, piano, guitars, bass guitar, celeste, drums (tracks 1, 5)

Keef Hartley: Drums (all other tracks except 3,7)

Train: Track 7



John Mayall

This is the latest L.P. to reach Australia by the man who has taken over the lead in British R and B, and Blues, where the Stones left it in 1965. It was recorded in May last year at the beginning of the period of Mayall fever that is still in swing. It was released in November, when it made up for the faults in "Crusade." On "The Blues Alone" Mayall plays all the instruments, the way he likes, and they are overdubbed in various combinations to give a band sound. Instead of the basically Urban (Otis Rush) style of his album with

the bluesbreakers, this album concentrates on simpler, City-style Blues. Knowing his limitations and the instruments he is best on (harmonica, organ, piano), Mayall does not include any heavy guitar-work relating to Clapton and his successors in the Bluesbreakers.

So Mayall is free to follow one of his other influences, Sonny Boy Williamson (the second Rice [Ellis?] Miller). This entails simpler, shorter numbers, with only one, if any, instrumental solo, usually harmon-

ica. This is the tendency of most of the numbers that have lyrics, which later are in the Sonny Boy style, though usually without as much feeling and poetry in them. Mayall balances these off with about five "display" numbers: a piano solo - "Marsha's Mood"; an organ solo with vocal - "Broken Wings"; and three harmonica tracks - "Catch that Train", "Sonny Boy Blow", "Harp Man". In fact, the whole L.P. might be called "Sonny Boy Blow". Mayall pays a very full tribute to Sonny Boy, although the only noticeably derivative part of the L.P. is some of the harmonica playing, and that is done very expertly. (After all, almost every harmonica player I have heard of counts Sonny Boy as an influence or a teacher.) The other characteristics of the L.P. that derived from Sonny Boy are mentioned above.

Instrumentally the best tracks on the L.P. are "Brand New Start", "Marsha's Mood", "Cancelling Out" and "Broken Wings". "Brand New Start" contains some good harmonica passages, as good as "Catch that Train," combined with a tremendous backing sound. There are good pieces of organ-playing on "Cancelling Out" and "Broken Wings", although this last is almost ruined by its sentimental

lyrics, which make for bad vocals. Mayall usually uses the organ purely for backing purposes, where it is not often well recorded. Here he shows that he is as much an expert on it as he is on the piano, which he plays very well on "Marsha's Mood." There are also other good passages on the L.P.. "Sonny Boy Blow" is one where Mayall lets himself go on the harmonica. Then there is good guitar, bottle-neck and nine-string on "Down the Line" and "No More Tears" respectively.

This L.P. is well worth buying. Almost just for the sake of the brilliant engineering, and Mayall's wide range of musical talents, that make it possible. But I think mainly to prove that a white Englishman can perform excellently in an idiom perfected by black Americans. This L.P. and the two-volume "Diary of a Band", which Mayall released in England in April, combine behind this point. On the "Diary of a Band", Mayall lets his band have full rein, and himself stays mainly in the background. The contrasting forms of "The Blues Alone" and "Diary of a Band" show Mayall at his best, rather than when he tries to combine band and self, as on "Crusade".

A.G. Gresford.

REVIEWS

nexus

with John Iremonger

WORTHWHILE HARD WORK IMPULSE AS 97 \$5.75

Archie Shepp, tenor sax; Bobby Hutcherson, vibes; Rashied Ali, Joe Chambers, J.C. Moses, drums; Henry Grimes, Barre Phillips, David Izenzon, bass; Eddie Blackwell, rhythm logs.

One of the very pleasing things about a lot of the new jazz musicians is their practice of recording with really good people behind them. The old rigid groups who stayed together for endless years seem, on the face of it, to have been replaced by more fluid groupings.

This does a lot for some new discs - if you do not like the featured performer, you can always listen to individual members of the backing, who are masters in their own right.

This disc is a case in point. If the difficulties of Shepp tend to overwhelm, listen to Hutcherson's vibes techniques, or the drumwork of Chambers, Ali or Moses, or the bass of Izenzon or Grimes.

On this disc's 6 tracks, there is absolutely no dead wood. Each track requires a good deal of attention. Each needs to be returned to, again and again. The tracks defy snap judgments. The music is puzzling, taxing. But whether the end product is music you like or dislike, listening to it is a worthwhile experience.

For this reason, I have mentioned each track separately in this review.

MAC MAW

A direct introduction to Shepp's musical style. The immediate impression is one of feverish freedom - a grab bag of virtuosity. But then the music settles down, and the lyrical pieces reveal the unity of the piece. Hutcherson's vibes are sweet listening.

IN A SENTIMENTAL MOOD

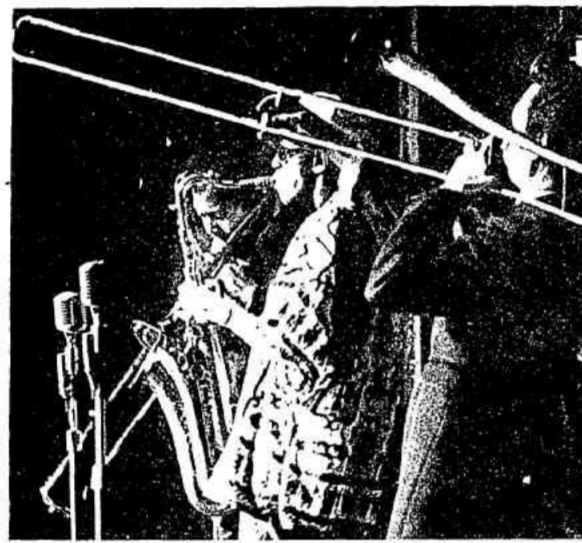
A reinterpretation of an Ellington standby. The new guard's approach to an old master whose music sums up (and to some extent created) a very strong tradition in jazz. Little is left of the original except the mood. It's an interpretation, not an imitation. Brief passages of Ellington's melody stress the originality of Shepp's approach.

GINGERBREAD, GINGERBREAD BOY.

Long enough (10.16) to raise questions as to whether Shepp has his own 'private' music. A disturbing track, in which Shepp's possible limits - his 'sameness' on some tracks - are obvious. But the way in which each member of the group faces the intricacies of rapid rhythm changes, and avails himself of the opportunities to play 'free', is well worth hearing.

ON THIS NIGHT.

The title track is very much the 'piece de resistance'. Largely a solo track for Shepp's considerable talents, just on piano (surprisingly good) and then on tenor. It is based on a text sung by Christine Spencer's marvelously controlled soprano, by WFB Dubois, a fore-runner of the negro freedom struggle. The track consists of three sections - the first, vocal accompanied by Shepp on piano; the second, a beautiful rhythmic piece provided by bass, vibes, drums and tympani, over which Shepp plays a free tenor; the third, vocal with tenor.



Archie Shepp flanked by trombonists Grachan Moncur and Roswell Rudd.

THE ORIGINAL MR SONNY BOY WILLIAMSON

A track which stresses the quality of Shepp's sideman THE PICKANINNY.

Begins with a beautiful melody which is then embellished, stripped down, extended, almost stood on its head and then returned to. Invites contrast with the Ellington interpretation. You find yourself relieved when the melody reappears. A fascinating exercise.

Perhaps the most obvious thing about this disc is one of the foundations of Shepp's style - his practice of playing free against an intricate rhythmic background. The whole disc is worth hours of listening, even at the expense of hard work.

What exactly is the play about?

Ha! You are getting a little indiscreet . . . As it happens, there isn't any very definite plot to the play; if anything, it's an anti-plot. But, broadly speaking, it concerns the sufferings and revenge of Monsieur Ubu when he discovers that his virtuous spouse has been deceiving him with some unknown gentleman, and how the guilty person, along with one or two innocent ones, is brought at length to justice. Besides this, there are included the terrible fate of M. Achros and a dramatic conflict over the relative virtues of various means of disposing of sewage.

You call your cast an anti-theatre group. Why do you think anti-theatre is necessary?

It all began at school, when the staff decided to pay their tribute to educational progress by putting drama lessons on the syllabus. The master we had for the subject was a stout and fussy person who fancied himself as a professional actor - to tell the truth, he fancied himself, full stop. But what annoyed me particularly about him was that he did all his production according to a very narrow set of fixed rules: "Stand around in orderly groups." "Pretend to be talking to one another." "Don't mask the other characters." "Don't talk with your back to the audience." By and by, I got heartily sick of this, and I began to look more carefully at the professional performances I saw: and I discovered that it was exactly the same there. The professional theatre if governed, not by reason, but by an age-old set of fixed rules which can be found in any prep-school drama manual. This is one of the things I have set out to attack. The other thing I want to tear down is the thick hedge of balderdash that has grown up around the theatre. Actors are not artists, they are tradesmen: acting is a simple matter of acquired skills and conditioned reflexes. And as for "the romance of theatre" - one might as well write novels about the romantic career of an architect's draughtsman.

THE CANBERRA BLUES APPRECIATION SOCIETY has been functioning for a month or two now. It serves purists and others through regular informal meetings featuring guest speakers, taped and recorded music. Details by phoning the Swing Shop, Green Square, Kingston 92068. We hope to give details of their programme in this column from now on.

For those really interested in blues as a musical genre a magazine published in Melbourne is an absolute must. Its called ALLEY MUSIC. For more details read the next Nexus.

While on the subject of blues, a local radio programme (2CA 7.00 p.m. Sundays, half hour) called Raffaele's Blues, often features blues material which would otherwise never be heard on Australian radio.

In an interview with Nexus, Garry Raffaele (writes Canberra Times Saturday Pop Club) said that it was the purpose of the programme to present blues as a variant (and contributor to) modern music, which deserves more attention than it gets. People often forget that the predecessors of such groups as the Rolling Stones, the Animals, John Mayall's Bluesbreakers etc can be as exciting as their pupils.

Raffaele is particularly interested in a recent development - the appearance of what Americans call 'urban blues'. This is basically the Delta (Old South) sound adapted and interpreted by the northern negro ghetto dwellers (e.g. Chicago's South Side). Raffaele is playing this - it may be the first and last time on Australian radio. The names of some of these groups are really something - JB Hulto and his Hawks, Homesick James and his Dusters the Junior Wells Chicago Blues Band, and so on. And their music is contemporary - Vietcong Blues, Too Much Alcohol, Dynaflow Blues etc.

Almost exactly one year ago, on 17th July 1967, John Coltrane died. He was forty years old. He was at the height of his powers. There was every reason to believe that he would continue to contribute to the development of jazz as he had already done. Post-war jazz owed a fantastic amount to his talent. Next issue there will be an article called JOHN COLTRANE'

Yet still the public are taken in, and still every little back-street bawler of other men's words claim the right to have an artistic temperament and to know better than bother men about the great problems of life. Surely such impudence surpasses even the conceit of those librarians who imagine themselves to be professional men!

But what can you do about this?

That is the point, I don't really know, otherwise I shouldn't be indulging in anti-theatre. The only thing I can do at the moment is break as many rules as possible and see what happens. You'll probably find, though, that we haven't broken very many this time, largely because it's quite a while since I last took lessons in drama from the Stout and Fussy Person, and consequently I've forgotten all the rules. But I don't think that matters that much. I'm sure the personality of Ubu will far outweigh all theoretical considerations; besides which, Ubu himself is far more germane to the Bush Week spirit.

The Alexander Theatre at Monash University will be the venue for this year's Drama Festival from August 12th to 23rd. Every night for a fortnight students and the public will be able to see a wide selection of modern and classical plays. The emphasis will be on practicality as well as presentation because of a "winter school/workshop". 'Saved' by Edward Bond will be the major drawcard. Sydney critics have said Arne Neme's production is excellent, the Drama Festival hopes it will be. Other high-points of the Festival will include 'The Poet and the Women' by that well known Greek playwright Aristophanes (Adelaide Uni. - Wednesday 14th August) and 'The Devils' by John Whiting, (Sydney Uni. - Saturday 17th August). Richard Kusmirak will produce the A.N.U. choice, Becket's 'Play', (Friday 23rd). All mail should be addressed to The Secretary, A.U.D.F. C/o Union, Monash University, Wellington Rd., Clayton, 3168. There are discounts for group bookings.

UBU COCU

Guy McNicoll talks with Doug Fraser, producer of "Ubu cocu".

I seem to recall, Douglas, that a play by the name of "Ubu roi" produced earlier this year with a great deal of success in Sydney. Is "Ubu cocu" a sequel to this play?

Only insofar as the events in the story take place at a later stage in M. Ubu's career. The play has little in common, either in plot or in style, with "Ubu roi". I must admit that it was through this latter work that I came to know Jarry; but I enjoyed it so much that I went on to read his lesser-known works. "Ubu cocu" has never come in for much attention from the critics, and such criticism as it has got hasn't been any too favourable, probably because it's too dirty for the taste of the average critic; but I found, on reading it, that it was by far the better play, at any rate so far as concerns the development of the style and the character of Ubu himself.

This character of Ubu - could you elaborate on it?

Monsieur Ubu is one of the few really classic characters produced in modern literature. He is perhaps the only great, universal one after the manner of Pantagruel or, say Faust. Jarry himself describes him as "not exactly a satire on the bourgeois; rather the perfect anarchist, with those qualities the lack of which prevents us from ever becoming a perfect anarchist." Or, looked at from another angle, he represents evil in its most innocent form. If his manner and bearing are imposing, his person is even more so. His chief distinguishing features are the smallness of his brain and the enormity of his strutpot, by which term we describe his distended paunch, whose capacity is so immense that one of the scenes in the play even takes place inside it.

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POT PAGE



Carol Triggs, Miss Ursula. -- Drives a sports car wild!

Parking Changes

New Union Parking Rules and Parking Plan

I. 1) The parking area between the Union Building and Ellery Circuit shall be deemed to be part of the Union premises.

I. 2) Parking shall take place in the Union parking lot in an area delimited for the purpose and described in the schedule.

I. 3) The Secretary shall take appropriate action to secure the proper use of the tarmacked area in front of the Union.

Schedule:

(i) Parking diagonally to the kerb be permitted for 15 cars facing the nature strip in front of the Union building.

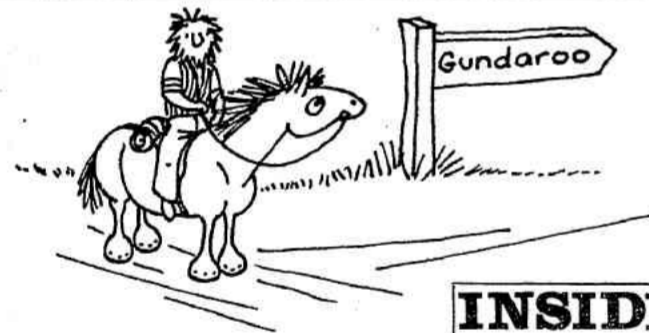
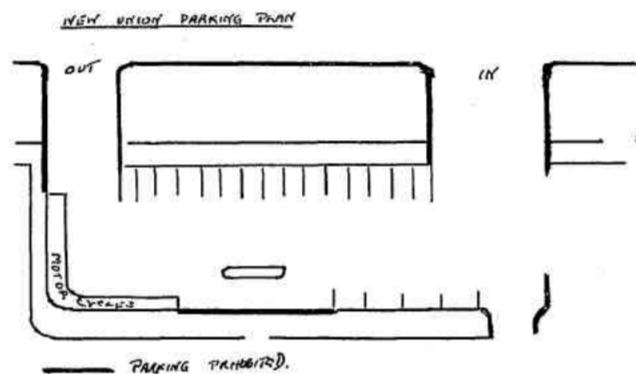
(ii) Kerbside parking be allowed

(adjacent to the Building) to the South from the porte cochere for 4 vehicles.

(iii) The parking area of the kerb immediately to the North of the porte cochere be reserved for diagonal motor bike parking.

(iv) Motor bikes be not permitted to park elsewhere in the Union parking lot.

(v) That a parking place be reserved for the Secretary on the Northern-most side of the parking area diagonal to the kerb and for the Catering Supervisor on the Southern-most place of the same area and that, accompanied by a suitable diagram these amendments be placed on the Union Official Notice Board until the next Board Meeting.



INSIDE NORTH VIET NAM



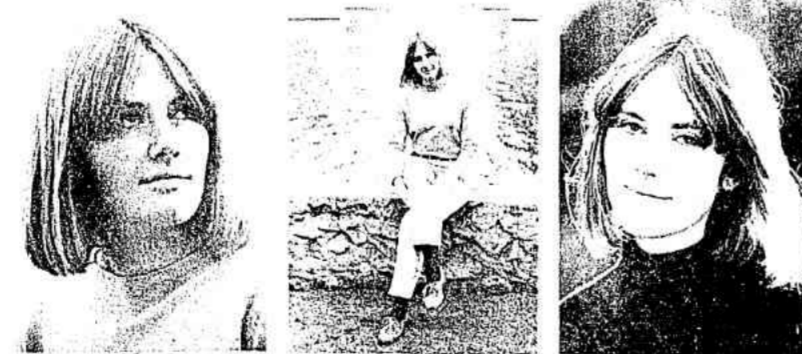
SCREENING:

Tuesday 30 July, H.C. Coombs Building Lecture Theatre - 8 p.m. Admission 40c. Sponsored by SCM by courtesy of A.I.C.D.

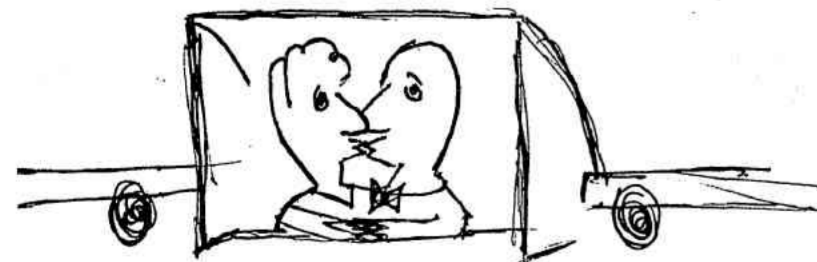
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SPORT

REJECTED

The Sports Council meeting on July 7 did not accept the Club Promotion and Development Committee's proposal for greatly increased IV travel grants to Perth and Hobart (see Sports page last issue of Woroni).

Council accepted the recommendations for no grants to IVs in N.S.W. and Victoria and retention of the existing grant for Queensland and South Australia.

However, as the new proposals considerably increased the total proportion of Sports Union's budget being spent on IV travel, Council has decided to re-examine the proposals with

a view to cutting down the costs so that more money can be released for internal development.

At present approximately one-sixth of Sports Union's budget is spent on IV travel and the new proposals would increase that amount by about \$1000. This year's income from Sports Union fees amounted to about \$23,000.

STOCKS

Last weekend the ANU Ski Club held races at Thredbo to try out potential intervarsity racers. Largely informal courses were set by the Club Captain, Charles Alexander, with the help and assistance of Michael Nekvapil and Mark Dudzinski. Although some times were taken later in the day, most of the morning was spent simply skiing through these courses, as this provides excellent practice.

All the skiers improved during the day, and it was generally agreed that the ANU should perform well in intervarsity. The paucity of women skiers was disappointing, however, and this could yet give the Club trouble. Any women who feel that they could be of any use at all are urged to see Charles Alexander as soon as possible.

Also seen on the slopes that day were some of the well-known heavy skiers on campus - people such as Sekules, Kent and Newsom. None of them were chosen unfortunately. It was felt that although their apres ski

performance was superb, their skiing was not of the high standard expected.

A team for intervarsity, which this year is to be held at Mt. Buller in Victoria, was tentatively chosen. It included the following: Charles Alexander, Michael Nekvapil, Mark Dudzinski, Steve Wawn, Brendon Moore, and Roger Buick. Who is to Langlauf has not been finally decided, but it is probable that Jim Baird and John Knox-Knight will be our representatives. The final decisions will be made later. At this stage everything points to a good I.V.

I.V. LEGS

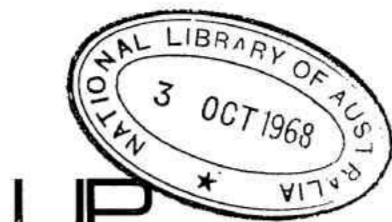
This August is to be held the second intervarsity carnival ever at A.N.U. when the cream of Australia's distance runners baffle it out over 10,000 metres.

The A.N.U. team looks to be the strongest ever, headed as it is, by Peter Busby, the N.S.W. marathon champion and A.C.T. Cross-country champion. In support there is John Gilbert, Tony Weir (the only other runner with I.V. experience), Chris Barnes, and others. Trials were held on Wednesday 17th and two new runners turned up and looked promising as they dashed down University Avenue, and Bill Garnett especially beat several of the regulars.

The opposition, however, is very classy including as it does, Alan Robinson, who was unlucky to miss the Olympic team after his 4 minute mile at the Australian championships. Last year Monash rose from last position the previous year to win when they were hosts, and there is some hope that our local knowledge will enable us to be the only team to find our way around the course in the Stromlo pine forest. Nevertheless, the team needs all the support it can get, as nothing helps a half-dead runner more than a call of

encouragement. Besides which the race requires several pointsmen to show the runners which way to go, so would anyone available on August 21st please leave their name at the Sports Union Office.

Of course, there is more to intervarsity than just running, and all those 60 husky men will need some female company at the turns at night, to help them forget the agonies of their racing. All local women are therefore advised to keep their week free.



UP UP & -

First social function of the newly formed A.N.U. Boomerang Club will be a dance on Friday 2nd August (last day of term) in Childers St. Hall. Band: St James Infirmary. Plenty of prog. Males 80 cents, females 60 cents. couples one dollar twenty, babes in arms free. EVERYONE (boomerang fan or not) is invited.

If you're interested in learning, come along to the main University oval around 2 p.m. on each alternate Sunday (starting Sunday August 4th), or else contact Miss Deborahina Price at Burton Hall. But first come to the dance

BALLS

At present the A.C.T.L.T.A. Mixed Doubles competition is in progress with six A.N.U. teams playing in Divisions 3A, 4A, 5A, and 5B.

This competition continues until the end of next month and is followed by two competitions which run through 3rd Term and the Examination period. These competitions are the Men's Saturday competitions commencing 21st September and the Night Mixed competition commencing late October.

Those interested in playing should contact a member of the Club Committee by mid-August.

The Club is holding its championships over the first two week-ends of 3rd Term i.e. 7th-8th and 14-15th September. Entries close with the Club on 4th August. Completed entry forms may be lodged with the Club on Saturday afternoons or with the organizers, Mr. Paul Baird (Burton Hall) or Dr. Gerry Small (Res. Sch. of Chemistry, 49-3575). The entry fee of only 75c. covers all the following events -

1. Men's and Ladies' singles
2. Men's and Ladies' doubles
3. Mixed doubles

The Club members are urged to participate in these championships. You are assured of some very good tennis.



RUN & CHUCK

Last year's most popular Bush Week event, The Iron Man Stakes is on again this year. The intentions of the originators of this race was, and is, to foster in A.N.U. students, that fortitude and stamina that was so evident in the great pioneers of the Bush. The Boat Club in collaboration with the Bush Week Committee, will be running the second annual Iron Man Stakes.

The Course this year will be much the same as last year, but ever so slightly longer, and with less solid refreshment for competitors. More drinks will be available.

Entry fees - last year at a dollar a head - have been forced up to \$1.50. It is expected and suggested that competitors will again be sponsored by backers.

The race will be held on Thursday, July 25th., to be started at 12.30 p.m. from the Union.

Prizes of a nine gallon keg and an inscribed pewter will be awarded to the winner, and ball tickets and the

like to minor place winners.

All interested persons are hereby invited to attend and compete. Names may be left at the Sports Union Office or any member of the Boat Club will take particulars. As the field will probably be restricted again this year, an early application is advisable. Many people have already entered and potential entrants should waste no time.

It was commonly agreed last year that the prime viewing area is the top floor of the Union. Spectators are advised that this site allows the audience to view the contest in grand perspective.

WOMEN'S STICKS

With only five more weeks of competition left, A.N.U.'s Women's Hockey teams have certainly not disgraced themselves.

A.N.U. 1 did not start the season well as might have been expected after their excellent performance at intervarsity in May. However, even with several usual players out each week, they have won two of their games in the last 4 weeks (1-0 and 2-1) and drawn the other two (nil all). This week's game against Regals, as yet undefeated, should prove quite a challenge to A.N.U. 1's defence which has had to play well to keep the scores against Queanbeyan and Barton to 0-0.

A.N.U. II have played consistently all season and are on top of the ladder in B Grade, still remaining undefeated. Their games in the next few weeks should not prove too difficult as their forward line is combining and attacking particularly well and are backed up nicely by the defence.

Unfortunately the Canberra Women's Hockey Association does not take University and school vacations into account when scheduling matches and so all three teams may be forced to forfeit one of two of their games which will affect their positions on the ladders considerably.

Acton, the other University team in

B Grade, are also doing remarkably well and will almost certainly reach the final four. After being defeated by Grammar 1-4 on June 15th they recovered to defeat Barton and Amazons convincingly, the scores being 5-1 and 8-1 respectively. If the performance of this young team is any indication of A.N.U.'s future in Canberra competition, we can see that it will be a bright one.

Practices have continued to be well attended - quite well attended anyway - and, contrary to the general tendency, the club's membership has grown through the season and several new players can be found in the ranks of the reserves.

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